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U.S. Sees Progress By El Salvador in Respecting Rights

WASHINGTON — Despite reports of a massacre of civilians by government troops in El Salvador, President Reagan certified Thursday that the forces are making "concerted and significant effort" to respect human rights.

Mr. Reagan's signing of the certification, announced by the State Department, allows continued U.S. aid to El Salvador.

The State Department also announced that the administration

Guerrilla leaders urge President Reagan to support a negotiated settlement to the civil war. Page 5.

was considering an increase in aid to El Salvador because of "a general intensification of guerrilla activity designed to sabotage the free elections scheduled for March 28."

A department spokesman said El Salvador had asked for replacement of planes destroyed in a guerrilla attack Wednesday on an air base near San Salvador.

Corroboration Problems Cited

The Foreign Assistance Act, approved last month, required the president to make the certification within 30 days, and at six-month intervals for two years, to allow \$25 million in military aid and \$40 million in economic assistance to be sent to the military-civilian junta in El Salvador. The act does not give Congress the right to challenge the validity of findings in the certification.

Before the State Department's announcement, the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, a Washington-based organization interested in human rights, said it would try to block the aid in a federal district court if Mr. Reagan made the certification.

Meanwhile, a State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, said, "We would obviously deplore such an incident," if reports contained in articles published Wednesday by The New York Times and The Washington Post about a massacre of major proportions in Morazan province proved true. (Page 5).

Mr. Romberg made it clear, however, that the official U.S. position was that it was virtually impossible to firmly confirm such reports. "We will continue to seek active corroboration of such reports," he said, "but I think we have to realize the continuing difficulty in El Salvador of tabulating civilian deaths, let alone the difficult if not impossible task of attributing responsibility.... And stories detailing such deaths frequently have a politically motivated overtone."

While the certification procedure probably could not be used to block continued assistance to the Salvadoran government, a program the Reagan administration values highly, it could create some diplomatic and public relations problems for the White House.

Evicting Peasants

Mr. Reagan also certified that the junta has "substantial control" over its security forces and is making "continuing progress" in carrying out promised political and economic changes, including land redistribution.

An organization representing more than 100,000 Salvadoran peasants, in a report requested by Salvadoran President José Napoleón Duarte, has said government and rightist forces were evicting peasants from land to which the redistribution program had entitled them. The report also charged that a lethal bureaucratic system had failed to give legal title to the land to most potential beneficiaries.

The State Department said earlier this week that its position was that generally, but not always, the government forces were trying to help carry out, rather than frustrate, the land redistribution.

An opposing view came Wednesday from the American Civil Liberties Union and the Americas Watch Committee. They accused the Salvadoran government of committing dozens of politically motivated murders each week and practicing "torture of the most brutal kind."

"Not Aberrations"

In a 275-page report designed to persuade the Reagan administration not to continue military assistance and sales to El Salvador, the groups also charged the government there with responsibility for the disappearance of more than 600 persons and accused it of repressing the Roman Catholic Church and suspending freedom of the press.

"The violations of human rights taking place in El Salvador are not aberrations," the report said. "Rather, they are selectively directed against those perceived as opposing the country's economic and political system."

In a statement with the report, the ACLU said it ordinarily concentrates on rights cases in the United States but became involved in this debate because U.S. involvement was significant in "civil liberties violations" in El Salvador. The Americas Watch Committee is a private organization that monitors human rights in the Western Hemisphere.



CIVILIAN HONDURAS LEADER — Roberto Somoza Córdoba waves to crowds after being sworn in as the first civilian president of Honduras in nine years. Page 5.

French Sale to Managua Said to Include Rockets

By Edward Cody

PARIS — France has agreed to sell rockets and shoulder-fired rocket launchers to Nicaragua as part of an arms deal that had been criticized by the United States, according to diplomatic sources. When the arms deal was revealed, there had been no mention of the rockets.

The newly disclosed part of the sale further highlights the sharp differences between President François Mitterrand's government and the Reagan administration over how best to deal with Central America.

Despite Mr. Mitterrand's support of a tough approach to the Soviet Union, his Socialist government has expressed sympathy for Latin American revolutionary movements such as the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, saying they will avoid Communist allies only if they find help in the West.

This was the main explanation for the \$15.8 million sale signed secretly in December and revealed Jan. 7. At that time, the French Ministry of External Relations insisted that the equipment was

purely "defensive" and confirmed reports that it consisted of two Alouette-3 helicopters, a pair of coastal patrol boats and a dozen military trucks.

Nothing was said publicly of the rockets or rocket launchers. French sources said Paris informed the United States privately that the rockets were part of the deal, but other diplomatic sources said the information was withheld.

In Washington, a State Department official said he did not believe the French discussed the sale in detail with the State Department, but noted that in a meeting between Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and his French counterpart, Charles Hernu, who visited Washington Jan. 7 and 8, the French-Nicaraguan deal apparently was discussed in some detail.

Defense Department spokesmen contacted Wednesday said the Pentagon had known about the sale in advance of the Weinberger-Hernu meeting and that the secretary "expressed his displeasure with the sale" to the French, but they were unsure whether the U.S. side had been told that the sale included the rockets.

The rocket launcher, a bazooka-like weapon, has become a favorite of guerrillas around the world because it can knock out armored vehicles or reinforced buildings from a distance. Sale of such weapons are considered sensitive because it is difficult to describe them as defensive.

In addition, the Reagan administration charges that Nicaragua is transferring arms to rebels fighting the U.S.-backed junta in neighboring El Salvador, and individual weapons such as the rocket launchers are easily moved. The French government, however, says it has guarantees that its weapons will not be transferred or used by others.

French Position Rejected

The French position that the sale is aimed at keeping Nicaragua from moving into a closer relationship with the Soviet Union and Cuba was rejected by U.S. officials when the previously known part of the sale was announced earlier this month. It was described by a senior U.S. diplomat as "naïve."

Mr. Weinberger, the Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. expressed official disapproval during meetings in Washington this month with Mr. Hernu. Mr. Haig also registered a stiff complaint the following week in a meeting in Brussels with the French external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, and U.S. Ambassador Evan G. Galbraith told lower ranking officials in the Foreign Ministry and presidential palace of Washington's irritation.

French officials, nevertheless, said the U.S. reaction was not as strong as they had expected. They portrayed the secretary's complaint as short and pro forma. One explanation for Washington's moderate response then is the attention being devoted to the Polish crisis, with the Reagan administration eager to enlist as much European support as possible for moves against the Soviet Union. Another is the small size of the arms deal.

Nevertheless, the deal is considered symbolically important in Paris. The Socialist Party has a history of solidarity with national liberation groups such as the Sandinistas. Several French officials have expressed the conviction that the Reagan administration is committing serious errors in Central America.

Dozier Is Freed As Police Raid Leftist Hideout

By Henry Kamm

ROME — U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier was liberated this morning, 42 days after his abduction by leftist terrorists, in a police raid on an apartment in the northern city of Padua. The American officer was unhurt and, according to the U.S. ambassador, Maxwell M. Rabb, he is in excellent health.

Five persons, including one or two women and described by Italian police as members of the Red Brigades, were seized in the apartment. No shots were said to have been fired, but one of the prisoners was taken to a Padua hospital with a head wound said to have been caused by a blow with a rifle butt.

It was the first time Italian authorities had succeeded in freeing a hostage taken by the Red Brigades. Gen. Dozier, 50, was taken to a U.S. military hospital in Vicenza, 20 miles from Padua, for what Mr. Rabb said would be an indefinite period of medical observation.

Pistol at Head

Padua police reports, cited by ANSA, the Italian news agency, said that one of his captors was aiming a pistol at the general's head when the squad of 10 special anti-terrorist police broke into the second-floor apartment.

Speaking by telephone to Mr. Rabb, Gen. Dozier said that he was feeling well but added, according to the ambassador, "But I didn't feel that good just the moment before I was rescued. A gun was pointed at me and I didn't know if that was my last moment."

"Marvelous, OK, police," were the first words Gen. Dozier said in Italian to his liberators, according to ANSA. "I have witnessed a stupendous operation."

A well-informed source reported that the police had acted on information received two days ago from a Red Brigades turncoat, who was motivated by expectation of financial reward. Unconfirmed reports circulated in Italy two weeks after the abduction that \$1.7 million had been put up by unidentified "friends of Gen. Dozier" for information leading to his liberation.

Nothing further has been heard about the award.

The general, a West Point graduate and Vietnam veteran, was deputy chief of staff for logistics and administration at NATO headquarters for southern Europe in Verona, 50 miles from the city where he was held in what the Red Brigades called a "people's prison."

Four terrorists disguised as plumbers overpowered the general in his apartment Dec. 17, beat him into submission, bound and gagged his wife and carried him off in a truck.

Wife Telephoned

According to Padua police, Gen. Dozier had been detained in a puppet pitched in the apartment. His rescuers found him wearing a long beard, noticeably below his usual weight, dressed in a blue track suit and barefoot.

The general was first taken to Padua police headquarters, from where he spoke by telephone with his wife, Judith, and the U.S. ambassador. Mr. Rabb said that Mrs. Dozier, who had gone to stay with friends in Frankfurt, was on her way to join her husband in Vicenza.

The police said they surrounded the apartment house at the edge of Padua Wednesday night but waited until the morning so that normal street life, enhanced by crowds around a nearby supermarket, would cover their closing in on the hideout.

ANSA said that three suspects had been identified with certainty. It named them as Antonio Savasta, Emilia Libera and Cesare Leonardi. It said that the two others were a man and a woman. This information could not be confirmed.

President Sandro Pertini received a call from President Reagan, who thanked him for Gen. Dozier's deliverance.

[According to UPI, Mr. Reagan expressed "deep appreciation" to Italy. "Our prayers have been answered," Mr. Reagan was quoted as saying.]



Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier after his release in Padua, Italy.



Gen. Dozier's daughter, Sharon, kisses her mother after hearing that he had been freed by the police from the Red Brigades.

Poland Says U.S. Spy Network Caused Unrest

By John Darnon

WARSAW — The government accused the United States Thursday of extensive espionage in Poland and said that the CIA played a significant role in creating anti-government opposition here.

At an extraordinary news conference for Polish and foreign journalists, two colonels from the Interior Ministry and an official from the chief military prosecutor's office presented what they asserted was evidence of U.S. spying, including film clips of three diplomats formerly stationed here and the naming of six U.S. diplomats in other countries whom they said were CIA agents.

The films were a part of a five-part series that began on Polish television Wednesday night entitled "Who Is Who." It was based on film from the archives of the Interior Ministry that purport to show U.S. spies at work.

Domestically, the campaign also appeared intended to cast a further chill upon contacts between Poles and Westerners, especially diplomats, and to undercut the suspended trade union Solidarity and dissident organizations by suggesting that they were linked with foreign subversion.

Col. Zbigniew Wislocki, from the counterintelligence unit of the Interior Ministry, asserted in response to questions at the news conference that the actions of "Solidarity aimed at the breaking of the state were to a significant extent the result of activities by the U.S. secret services."

He said that U.S. intelligence was "a large extent responsible" for bringing Poland "to the brink of anarchy."

Earlier, he maintained that the CIA had "played an active role in creating opposition structures to the state" by providing dissident organizations with printing equipment, financial assistance and "communications with foreign centers."

Officials at the U.S. Embassy denied the campaign in private but said that all public comment on specific charges must come from Washington in keeping with State Department policy.

The news conference at the government press center was presided over by Col. Wislocki, together with Col. Hipolit Staszak, head of the Interior Ministry's investigation bureau, and Col. Boleslaw Kils, section head at the military prosecutor's office.

To one side were two glass-en-

closed booths containing what were labeled as U.S. spy devices, including transistor radios, cameras, code papers, and disappearing ink pellets secreted in the handle of a shaving brush. Reporters examined the objects before the conference opened, as a song sung by Tom Jones was piped into the room.

The first film was about Leslie Sternberg, identified as the third secretary in the consular division in the U.S. Embassy from 1979 to 1981. The film, clearly taken from a moving van, showed a Fiat car being stopped "for a routine road check" on March 13.

Inside the trunk, according to the narration, were found printing ink, brochures and leaflets from the Confederation for Independent Poland, a dissident group. Miss Sternberg is shown standing grimaced beside the car and later at a police station while the narrator describes her as a mysterious, silent passenger.

The camera zeroed in her U.S. passport. "It was then learned that she speaks Polish well, but not too well enough to answer certain questions," the narration went on. It called her embassy job a "cover" for collecting secret information.

The second episode concerned Peter Burke, described as the second secretary in the political section in 1979 and "an important

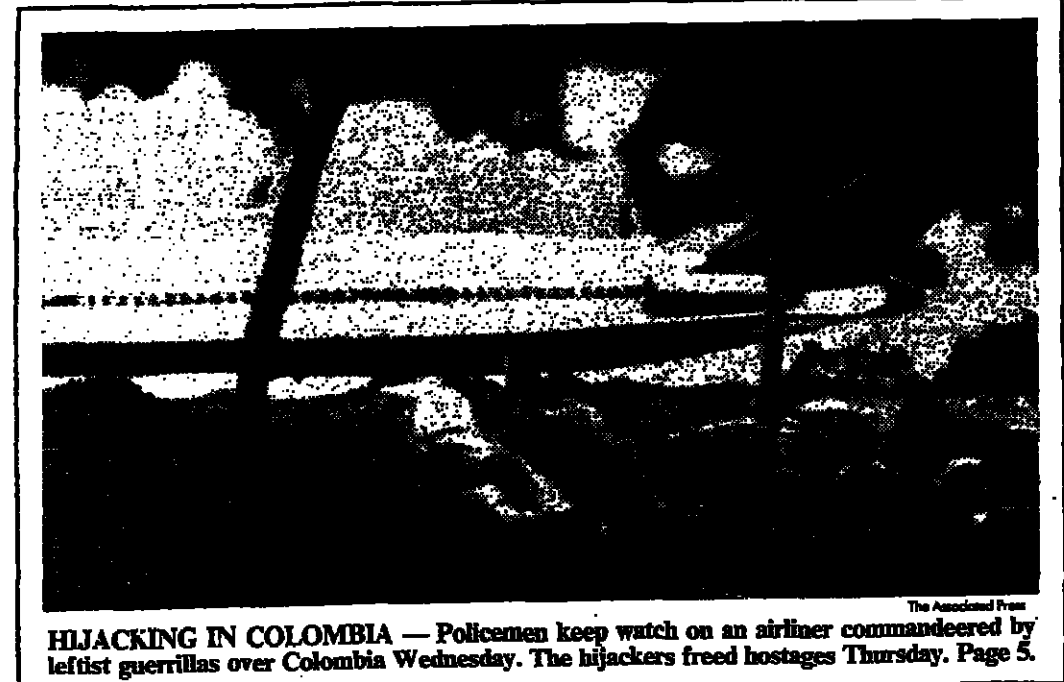
spy." It showed his documents, his local residence and then a park where a stone had been placed under a lamppost. A car is seen stopping nearby, a man picking up the stone. Then Mr. Burke is brought to police headquarters where he keeps repeating "I'm an American diplomat."

Inside the stone, which is opened on camera, was information on Poland's air defense system. The camera zooms to Mr. Burke's face for a close-up.

A third segment was about a Pole, the man who allegedly left the stone, who described how he was recruited as a lonely member of the Polish Control Commission in South Vietnam.

Another segment concerned Alicja Wesolowska, a Polish citizen who worked for the United Nations and was arrested and charged with spying while on a visit home in August, 1979.

The film was apparently made during her interrogation. Over a scratchy soundtrack, she is seen saying she provided "bits of pieces" of information on UN diplomats, including Soviet diplomats. The essential details are provided by voiceover narration. Miss Wesolowska, whose case has become an international cause, is serving a seven-year prison sentence.



HIJACKING IN COLOMBIA — Policemen keep watch on an airliner commandeered by leftist guerrillas over Colombia Wednesday. The hijackers freed hostages Thursday. Page 5.

Hussein to Send Jordanian Force To Assist Iraq in Fight With Iran

AMMAN — King Hussein of Jordan said Thursday night that he is sending a contingent of all-volunteer troops to fight alongside Iraq in its war against Iran.

In an impassioned half-hour televised speech to the nation, King Hussein said he would personally join the force going to Iraq and remain there as long as he could.

In his speech, the king was vague about the size of the force and its precise duties. The assumption here is that a force of at least several thousand would join the Iraqi Army in its 14-month-old war with Iran.

The Jordanian entry into the war would certainly have major repercussions on the Arab scene. It would virtually rule out any possibility of a pan-Arab consensus on the pressing issue of peacemaking with Israel, which was the main issue before the aborted Arab sum-

mit at Fez, Morocco, in late November.

The Jordanian announcement appeared to indicate that Iraq was facing difficulties in its war strategy. Jordan supported Iraq from the start of the war and has been especially active in supplying non-military needs.

Thursday night, King Hussein said that the time had come to provide Iraq more than moral support and transport facilities. He said it was the duty of those who believed in the Arab nation to help Iraq on the battlefield.

Syria and Libya are helping Iraq, and the king's announcement of Jordan's entry on Iraq's side now makes this war more divisive issue in an Arab world that is already badly split on the ideological level and on the tactics for dealing with Israel.

King Hussein visited Iraq last week and said he was impressed by the steadfastness and unity of the

Iraqis. He also said in his television address that it was the duty of Arabs to stand by Iraq in its war against Iran because Iraq had always done its part in the Arab struggle against Israel.

The king's speech suggested strongly that other Arab states might contribute to the volunteer force going to Iraq. He said the force would be called the "Yarmouk army."

Yarmouk is the site of a battlefield in northern Jordan where the Islamic armies won a decisive victory over the Byzantine forces in the late seventh century, opening the way for the spread of Islam throughout the Middle East and North Africa.

Although initial information was sketchy, the expectation here was that more details on the role Jordan planned for itself in the war on the Iran-Iraq border should become available as the Jordanian volunteer force is put together.

INSIDE

Irish Campaign

Ireland plunged into its second election campaign in seven months after Premier Garret FitzGerald's government resigned. Page 3.

Stock Prices Up

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared, with the Dow Jones industrial average scoring its biggest gain since March. Page 9.

TOMORROW

Far Out

Longing to get away from the madding crowd? The Weekend section will offer a full page of articles on travel, ranging from the primitive Galapagos to a remote resort in Zimbabwe to the last outpost of empire in Burma to the ultimate seclusion, a group of hermitages on Majorca.

3 More Deputies in Spain Leave Ruling Party, Join Rightist Group

By James M. Markham

MADRID — Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's shrinking parliamentary base was further eroded Thursday when three deputies announced that they were leaving the badly splintered government party to join a rightist coalition.

Since the autumn, the ruling Union of the Democratic Center has been buffeted by defections to the left and to the right as the conviction has spread that Mr. Calvo Sotelo will soon be obliged to call early parliamentary elections. The premier has repeatedly insisted that his minority government intends to serve until its mandate expires in 1983, but this week he suggested for the first time that he may be forced to dissolve the legislature.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo, who became premier following last February's failed military coup, said that a dissolution of Parliament would be

the responsibility of "the impatience of some, the loss of position of others, the greediness and whims of still others." Both the premier and the opposition Socialist Party are against elections at least until after the start next month of the courts-martial of the 32 officers involved in the putsch.

The Union of the Democratic Center, an uneasy alliance of Christian Democrats, Liberals, conservatives and self-styled Social Democrats, won the 1979 parliamentary elections with 167 seats in the 350-member lower house. But the latest rash of defections has brought the number of seats it controls to 150.

Thursday's defections to the rightist Democratic Coalition attracted considerable attention because one of the dissident legislators, Miguel Herrero de Minon, was until last month the government party's parliamentary spokesman.

One of the drafters of Spain's democratic constitution, Mr. Herrero de Minon was a leader in the government party's right wing, and had urged an alliance with the Democratic Coalition.

The premier's avowedly centrist course has displeased not only the right wing of his party. Last November, Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, a former justice minister and the standard-bearer of the liberal wing, abandoned the Union of the Democratic Center with nine deputies and six senators.

The wave of defections from the governing party does not necessarily mean that it will fall, particularly as the Socialists, who control 119 seats, do not appear inclined to present a censure motion against Mr. Calvo Sotelo. But the rifts in its ranks will add to the premier's difficulties in negotiating voting majorities, and they seem likely to paralyze major legislative activity.

Begin Reported Firm On Right to Build More West Bank Settlements

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — In talks with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin indicated some flexibility on the questions of land and water rights in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip but remained firm on Israel's freedom to build civilian settlements even if there is an agreement on a Palestinian self-governing authority, official Israeli sources said Thursday.

The sources said Mr. Haig suggested that the current 85 Israeli settlements would be enough. But the source said, Mr. Begin replied that while he does not necessarily have establishment of more of them in mind, settlements have nothing to do with the autonomy

issue and that Israel's right to build on land that is not privately owned by Arabs cannot be disputed.

[Mr. Haig flew to Cairo Thursday and said that he was bringing new suggestions for Israel and Egypt to consider. Mr. Haig began immediate talks with President Hosni Mubarak, Reuters reported from Cairo. It was his second trip to Cairo this month.]

[Mr. Haig said: "I want to make clear we did not come here with an American plan on autonomy, but rather some proposals and suggestions in specific areas of autonomy where there has been a longstanding disagreement." Reuters reported.]

Legality Question

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, after meeting with Mr. Haig, also said that Israel must retain the freedom to build settlements.

Mr. Burg, head of Israel's autonomy negotiating team, said, "Our position is very clear. First of all, we know that President Reagan did not say the settlements are illegal. That is a difference between this administration and the former administration. That is very important, and if they are not illegal, then surely from our point of view they were legal from the very first day, and that we have to continue because settlements are part of our concept of the security of the state."

A government source said that land and water rights in the occupied territories was also a major topic in the talks. Mr. Begin, the source reported, said he would be willing to negotiate a sharing of veto rights between the proposed Palestinian autonomous council and Israel on proposals for use of land and water.

The third major topic reportedly was the size and scope of authority



President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, left, and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met Thursday outside Cairo to discuss ways of getting the Palestinian autonomy negotiations moving.

Protesters Judged In Soviet Georgia

Reuters

MOSCOW — Five young Georgians have received suspended sentences for their part in an apparently nationalist demonstration last October in the town of Mtskheta, sources in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi said Thursday.

A man and four women aged between 18 and 24 were given five-year suspended sentences after a three-day trial last week in Mtskheta. They were accused of hooliganism.

Details of the demonstration Oct. 14 remained sketchy, but a number of young persons were arrested after a service at the Svetitskhoveli Cathedral in Mtskheta, an important Georgian religious center. Communist youth leaders said some students had "incorrect" political views and were indulging in "pseudo-nationalist heroics."

of the autonomous council, which Israel wants to consist of no more than 20 elected representatives matching the various functions of civilian administration, such as education, health, public works, justice and local police.

Egypt wants a legislative body of 80 members, and Mr. Haig is understood to have proposed a compromise of 40.

However, sources said Israel is insisting that the members of the council correspond to the civil affairs departments, although it may be willing to divide a few departments to create more functions.

The sources said Israel has not dropped its opposition to allowing the approximately 100,000 Arabs residing in east Jerusalem, which Israel annexed in 1967, to vote in any election of an autonomous council. Mr. Begin reportedly reiterated to Mr. Haig that to do so would imply that east Jerusalem is part of the West Bank.

Meanwhile, official sources confirmed that a document published in the Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv Thursday outlining the Israeli positions on the size and authority of the autonomous council and basing the positions on broad agreements in the Camp David accords

was the same secret position paper given to Mr. Haig before his visit to Cairo and Jerusalem two weeks ago.

Mubarak to Visit U.S., Europe

CAIRO (Reuters) — President Mubarak is to leave for Western Europe and the United States Saturday for his first trip abroad since assuming power last October.

Mr. Mubarak will visit Italy, France, Britain, West Germany and the United States to hold talks on the Middle East and bilateral relations.

U.S. Says Poland Gets No Soviet Aid on Debt

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials say the Soviet Union, contrary to speculation, has not been making international debt payments for Poland and that the Warsaw government has managed to pay from its own resources \$100 million in overdue interest owed to Western banks since the imposition of martial law six weeks ago.

Robert D. Hornat, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, and Marc E. Leland, assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, making the administration's first report to Congress on the financial implications of the Polish crisis, said Wednesday that in view of the continued payments by Poland,

there was hope of avoiding a default on the \$16 billion in debt owed to 460 Western banks.

They agreed in testimony before a Senate subcommittee on European affairs that the way to maintain maximum leverage on the Polish government was to continue pressing for repayment. "The most important thing we can do about the debt is to try to collect it," Mr. Leland said.

In addition to the bank debt, Poland owes \$10 billion to 16 Western governments, including \$3.15 billion to the United States, according to a joint Treasury and State Department fact sheet submitted to the panel. Of the bank debt, \$1.3 billion is owed to 60 American banks.

Western governments, acting together, agreed last April to defer payments of Poland's debt to them. The banks, moving on a parallel track, agreed on Dec. 4 to postpone payment of \$2.4 billion in principal due last year if the interest was paid quickly.

An estimated \$700 million in interest was due in the last nine months of 1981. When martial law was declared in mid-December, some \$350 million had been paid, according to Wednesday's testimony. The Treasury-State Department fact sheet placed the amount of interest now due at \$250 million.

The administration officials said the Soviet Union had provided credits to Poland mainly to acquire Soviet goods.

Because the Soviet Union has been reported to be a major seller of gold in Western bullion markets in recent weeks, speculation arose that it was using the money to help Poland avoid a default that would jeopardize the credit standing of all Eastern European countries.

In fact, according to administration officials, this has not been the case. Although the condition of the Polish economy was described as desperate, they noted that Poland was continuing to ship exports, mainly coal, to Western European nations to earn foreign exchange and that those sales may have produced the funds used to repay the banks.

The fact sheet said that Poland's debt to Western governments and banks has grown from \$1.6 billion in 1972 to \$26 billion at the end of last year. Debt service — the payment of principal and interest — rose from 15 percent of exports in 1972 to 173 percent of exports in 1981, it said.

The Treasury-State Department documents described the financial outlook as "extremely grave," noting that the gross national product

Delay of Talks On Debt to West Worries Poles

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Poland expects to reach an agreement next month with Western banks on the rescheduling of Warsaw's large loans from those creditors, but the government is deeply concerned about the suspension of talks on the debt owed to Western governments, according to a Finance Ministry official.

Zbigniew Karz, head of the ministry's foreign department, said in a recent interview that without the cooperation of the 16 Western creditor nations the elaborate plan worked out last year to give Poland more time to handle its debt of \$27 billion could collapse.

In response to the imposition of martial law in mid-December, representatives of the creditor nations told Poland that while an arrangement for rescheduling the debts due in 1981 could stand, talks on rescheduling this year's debt were being indefinitely postponed.

"Every week we wait is lost. It's not a secret that Poland will suffer most.... But Western countries will suffer also."

This year, the Polish government is due to repay about \$10 billion in interest and principal to Western banks and governments.

Of Poland's total obligations, 42 to 43 percent is owed to Western governments, creditors.

of Poland declined by 15 percent last year.

"Shortages of spare parts and raw materials, because of the inability of the government of Poland to obtain Western financing, pressed even further declines without significant economic reforms," the analysis said.

"What we are witnessing now in Poland," Mr. Hornat told the panel, "is a breakdown in the system that the Soviets have imposed on Eastern Europe."

He said the Soviet Union is seeking to turn its failure in Poland into a foreign policy victory by attempting to divide the Western alliance.

Mr. Hornat added that "our objective is to maintain, and in support of sustained pressure on both Poland and the Soviet Union to end the repression of the Polish people."

The two officials ruled out an embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union as a means of additional pressure.

Mitterrand Joins Show on Poland

The Associated Press

PARIS — French President Francois Mitterrand will join other Western heads of state and government in the U.S. television spectacular "Let Poland Be Poland" Jan. 31, the Elysee presidential palace announced Thursday.

Mr. Mitterrand will record a television message of several minutes duration for the program, the announcement said.

Dutch Premier Andries van Agt had earlier said he would appear on the program.

However, he said Thursday in a letter to the Dutch parliament that he would not participate because he did not want the growing debate over the show to damage "the virtual unanimity of the Dutch people against the serious violations of human rights in Poland."

EEC 9% Rise For Farmers Is Assailed

Plan Rejected by Farm And Consumer Lobbies

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Plans to give farmers of the European Economic Community a 9-percent price rise this year were assailed Thursday by a consumer lobby as too high and by a farming organization as too low.

The proposals, agreed to by the European Economic Community's Executive Commission Wednesday, were defended by Farm Commissioner Poul Dalsager as striking the right balance between the market's 270 million consumers and its 8 million farmers.

The consumers lobby, BEUC, said the plans would mean unjustified increases in the cost of butter, bread, flour and sugar in the shops.

The commission estimated that 9-percent increases in the guaranteed prices paid to farmers for products that include milk, butter, sugar, olive oil, meat and wine would add about 3 percent to prices in the shops.

A BEUC spokesman said rises in processing charges would make that figure much higher, while farmers assailed the proposals for opposite reasons.

Enzo Capodistria, president of the powerful farm lobby COPA, said a 9-percent price rise was a blow to farmers whose incomes fell 25 percent in the last three years.

The cost of the 9-percent increase over a full year was estimated at \$770 million.

But Belgium, which has been fighting a rearmament on its payments to the EEC budget, has threatened to block any price rises until it gets the cash.

Diplomats said the argument over financial reform, which has plagued EEC states for the last six months, would thus spill over into the price-fixing talks.

They said the commission had also left unresolved the key issue of how to reduce subsidies to dairy farmers, the single most expensive item in the budget. Member states have been negotiating for months over how to curb milk production that is nearly 20 percent over the community's needs.

2 Sentenced in Spain In Campsite Disaster

The Associated Press

TARRAGONA, Spain — A local court Thursday sentenced two men to one year in prison each for criminal negligence in an accident that killed 215 tourists at a campsite in Los Alfaques on July 11, 1978.

The court acquitted another four defendants for whom the prosecution had demanded terms ranging from six months to three years. These given prison terms were Alfredo Ortíz Bosc and Francisco Molinos Ortega, executives of a tanker company, one of whose trucks carrying propylene exploded near the campsite.

Turkish Envoy Shot in U.S.; Armenian Callers Claim Role

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — The Turkish consul general was shot and killed Thursday at a traffic light by two men who stood on either side of his car and fired a dozen shots at him, the police and witnesses said.

An Armenian guerrilla group claimed responsibility for the assassination of Kemal Arlikan in telephone calls to news agencies minutes after the shooting.

Mr. Arlikan, who had been assigned to Los Angeles for about three years, was in a car bearing diplomatic license plates at an intersection near the Los Angeles Country Club, according to a police spokesman.

The first police report indicated Mr. Arlikan was shot by "two male Latinos" armed with a handgun.

"Justice Commandos" A caller told UPI a short time later: "I'm calling on behalf of the Justice Commandos of Armenia Genocide. We just shot a diplomat in Los Angeles. We have carried out 14 operations, and today we claim the responsibility of the attack in Los Angeles."

Since 1973, at least 18 Turkish diplomats or members of their families and staff have been killed in attacks around the world. The attacks are carried out by guerrillas who often say they are seeking to avenge the "extermination" of more than a million people in Turkish-occupied Armenia in 1915.

The male caller said the assassinations "are to demand justice for genocidal crime in Turkey in 1915."

On Oct. 12, a bomb went off at a Hollywood area travel agency owned by a Turkish immigrant causing \$70,000 damage and injuring a passing motorist.

It was one of four related bombings directed against Turkish property in three cities that day. The police said the bomb was a homemade device with the force of six to eight sticks of dynamite blew out the windows of several storefront businesses near the intersection of Sunset and Vine.

Carter to Visit Scandinavia The Associated Press OSLO — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter will spend a foreign-policy seminar here May 5 and will lecture in Stockholm at a seminar sponsored by the daily Svenska Dagbladet.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Industrial States to Meet at Versailles

Reuters

PARIS — France announced Thursday that this year's meeting of leaders of the world's major industrial states will be held June 4-6 at Versailles.

Officials said France had asked for the main theme of the meeting to be the problems of steadily rising unemployment in the developed countries and instability on the world's major financial and commodity markets.

Diplomatic sources said the leaders were likely to discuss political problems, as they have at past meetings, and review the situation in Poland if there has been no major relaxation of military rule there by June.

Council of Europe Condemns Turkey

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG — The parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe rejected Thursday efforts to drum Turkey out of the organization but passed a tough resolution on human rights that could have the same effect.

The resolution, approved by a vote of 68-41, with five abstentions, condemned human rights violations under Gen. Kenan Evren's government and alleged torture and ill-treatment of political prisoners. It recommended implementation of a council procedure under which any member country may bring another before the commission to answer charges of violation under the European Human Rights Convention.

At least one country is reportedly prepared to lodge a complaint, which would force Turkey either to submit to an inquiry or withdraw from the council in the face of a probable move to expel it.

French Youth Arrested in Bus Hijack

The Associated Press

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — A French teen-ager who apparently wanted to see his girlfriend hijacked a loaded school bus Thursday, then forced the driver at gunpoint to drive 140 miles to the girl's orphanage here, authorities said.

The police had undertaken a helicopter and ground search for the bus, which made two stops along the way to release all but six of the 40 students aboard when it was commandeered at Laon in northern France. But the bus crossed into the Netherlands undetected and the teen-ager was arrested when the driver contacted police after dropping the boy off at the orphanage. None of the students was harmed during the nine-hour drama.

U.S. Expels Ulster MP and IRA Aide

Reuters

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Two supporters of the Irish Republican Army were expelled from the United States Thursday after an Irish-born steelworker put up his house as guarantee that the men would return for a court hearing in March.

Owen Carron, 29, a British member of Parliament from Ulster, and Danny Morrison, also 29, a publicist for Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, were taken to the border and turned over to Canadian authorities. The two men spent seven days in jail after their arrests on charges of attempted illegal entry into the United States. They were attempting to get to New York City for a fund-raising dinner.

UN Debate Set on Golan Annexation

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — With the United States and Britain abstaining, the Security Council Thursday unanimously called for an emergency session of the General Assembly on the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights.

The vote, taken at the request of Jordan, was 13-0 with the two abstentions. The resolution called for the assembly to begin an emergency session in 24 hours, meaning the debate must open by Friday. It is expected to last a week.

Diplomatic sources said the debate was likely to end with a resolution censuring Israel and urging sanctions against it. Assembly resolutions cannot be vetoed but they also are not binding under international law.

Spain to Negotiate Soviet Gas Deal

Reuters

MADRID — The Spanish government will soon begin negotiations with the Soviet Union on buying Soviet natural gas, Industry Minister Ignacio Goyola said Thursday.

He did not specify how much Spain was interested in buying. Reports have been circulating in Madrid for several days that Spain was seeking two billion to three billion cubic meters (70 to 105 billion cubic feet) of natural gas from the Soviet Union.

France has just signed a major gas contract with the Soviet Union which will provide 8 billion cubic meters a year for 25 years beginning in 1984.

Belgians, Dutch Sign Treaty on Language Ties

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — Belgium and the Netherlands have signed a treaty designed to strengthen their common language ties.

The treaty, signed Wednesday, calls for "integration of the Netherlands and the Dutch-speaking community in Belgium in matters of language, language and letters in the broadest sense," including common rules on spelling, joint research into the language and literature and promotion of common terminology.

The first language for about 56 percent of the 10 million Belgians is Flemish, virtually the same language spoken by the 14 million people of the Netherlands. The Dutch-speaking Belgians live mainly in the north and are culturally and politically divided from French-speaking southern Belgium. A tiny German-speaking minority lives in the east.

Italians Recover Bodies of 2 Women Missing 14 Month

From Agency Dispatches

CAMERINO, Italy — The remains of Jeannette May, 40, former wife of the British bank Evelyn de Rothschild, has been found in the woods near this town in the Apennine mountains.

The police said the remains Mrs. May's friend and interpreter Gabriella Guerini, 40, had been found. They said the two women probably had frozen death in the blizzard that struck the area on the night on which they disappeared 14 months ago.

The women's purses were found nearby, along with their passport some money and jewelry including wristwatches and gold rings, a police said. There were no signs of violence.

Mrs. May was in Italy supervising alterations on a vacation house, and it was feared at first that she had been kidnapped. Her car, locked and in working order, was found on a road buried under snow when the search began.

Mrs. May was divorced from Mr. Rothschild 11 years ago. May's husband, Stephen May, director of a London chain clothing store, arrived here Thursday from London.

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Workaday West German City Stirs Uneasily as Budget Cutters Whittle Away at the Good Life

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service
GELSENKIRCHEN, West Germany — For many West Germans, this city has a cruelly dismal reputation as just another Ruhr town, a workaday place in a valley of smoke and smog and sweat.

The assumption is wrong, an old cliché. Gelsenkirchen, although no Alhambra, looks clean and cared-for, and it feels friendly. But the city itself, like dozens of others, is in deep trouble, a situation that undercuts the widely held assumptions about postwar West Germany.

The crisis of the cities that is developing means that cuts in social services, education and leisure expenditures are for the first time being considered in the light of debt and poor economic prospects.

Similarities

Just as the accepted notions of the 1960s and 1970s about the strengths and stability of the West German armed forces, labor unions, press and academic worlds seem less certain, so does the idea that West Germany has built an indestructible shell of prosperity and social welfare.

If President Reagan's America is continually described by the West German press as heartless and socially retrograde, then Chancellor

Helmut Schmidt's West Germany is in some ways a reflection of Gelsenkirchen, a city that is talking about cutting back on assistance to the elderly, a school milk program and a summer camp for poor children.

The intensity of the rollback would not be as great as in the United States, but the mix of measures could have some similarities.

Gelsenkirchen, population 307,223, has the look of a paradigm. It has both the highest unemployment figure among West German cities (10 percent) as against the national average of 7.3 percent) and the best Social Democratic voting record.

With a recession cutting into the city's income and a reduction in some state and federal subsidies, the city manager's office expects a gap as large as \$32.6 million between the city's income and what it wants to spend in 1982.

Such sums are not unusual in cities where old assumptions of increasing social benefits have collided with lost markets and reduced competitiveness in the basic industry that paid for the social advances.

Last year, West German cities came up about \$4.7 billion short, according to an estimate by the West German state television network. In Cologne, where the shortage was considerably greater than in Gelsenkirchen, there have been protests in the streets against

planned cuts in school services. Some school buses have been eliminated in Munich, and Dortmund is turning off 115 of its 450 traffic lights at 11 p.m.

West German television viewers, who may have become inured to reports from the United States of insensitivity to joblessness and poverty, have recently heard the same kind of reports from the Ruhr district. An 82-year-old woman who lives alone was asked what would happen if a city-sponsored program that sends young people to her house to clean and shop for her was dropped. Her sad face filled the screen.

Threat to Elderly

"That would be awful," she said. "Then there wouldn't be any other choice than going into an old people's home."

In Gelsenkirchen, the city's support of that kind of service could be cut in half once the city council and the independent city manager and treasurer reach final decisions on the budget. Lothar Kustner, who runs the assistance service in Gelsenkirchen, said, "That simply means we'll have to cut services." He said only 50 elderly people out of 1,500 now being helped would be able to continue to live at home if the cuts were substantial.

Werner Kuhlmann, a former police officer

who became Gelsenkirchen's mayor, deals with the situation with great feeling and considerable pain as a Social Democrat for whom social and welfare services are a sacrament.

Yet he mentioned the milk program and a series of programs for elderly citizens as being among the municipal services, like the summer camp, that might have to go.

The Frills Disappear

Already, many of the small touches that make Gelsenkirchen more livable have been trimmed. There will be no city subsidies for the purses at the local trotting track, no municipal flower show and no house-improvement competition.

Taxes on property will go up, probably resulting in increased rents, and the city manager is recommending a 14-percent increase in garbage collection fees, a 25-percent increase in burial costs and increases in charges for the city swimming pools and evening schools of from 25 to 50 percent. The city theater's budget, an ambitious one, is to be cut by more than \$400,000.

"It's symptomatic for most cities," Mr. Kuhlmann said. "There are new federal tax allowances that are meant to encourage businesses but relieve them of some of their municipal obligations. Now half of the ones that

paid us something before don't pay a thing anymore."

"This isn't something for just a couple of years," the mayor said. "Our income will go down next year, and that will ripple out for more years. What it is, is a basic turnabout in our postwar history. Our gross national product was always growing; now it's the opposite — it's falling. How do you change a generation's thinking, people who come in and fight for one item on the city budget because that's their heart's item and are unable to see the rest? How do you deal with the financial situation realistically without hurting people?"

Gelsenkirchen is in a particularly difficult situation because it is fighting to save the city's last blast furnace and foundry, whose owner, Thyssen-Schalker Verein, insists it is no longer economical to operate.

Markets Dry Up

After labor costs largely priced the city out of the coal industry in the 1960s — 35,000 mining jobs were lost — and then out of the textile market when manufacturers moved to take advantage of cheaper labor in the Third World, the city could see its jobless rate increase to 13 percent if the blast furnace is shut.

The situation would mean less tax revenue, new social assistance costs and a greater feel-

ing of despair. A trace of the absurd is already present because Gelsenkirchen is involved in the construction of a subway, a project that must be continuously financed, although not everyone is certain it is needed.

A question accompanying the problems of Gelsenkirchen and other West German cities is similar to the one asked in the United States: Will unemployment and the possible limitation of social services eventually produce some kind of violent reaction?

The potential misery in West Germany is surely much smaller than that experienced by some Americans, but the degree of tolerance here is much less well defined after almost three decades of enormous prosperity.

In Gelsenkirchen, Mr. Kuhlmann acknowledged that the mood could be "explosive and terribly bitter" among those whose jobs were threatened. However, he finds people basically optimistic, willing to help friends and reassured by the substantial federal unemployment benefits.

"They'll never run after any radicalism, left or right, or anybody proposing some kind of adventure," the mayor said. "It's not their style. But we've got to make them understand the realities between our concern for the people and of the means at hand to do something."

State Governors Split On Reagan Proposal To Transfer Programs

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has opened a campaign to sell its "new federalism" initiative, including an assurance that the proposed transfer of 43 programs to the states would be accompanied by a commitment that current benefits for the poor be maintained for at least five years.

After 1987, administration officials said Wednesday, the states would be able to decide whether to cut benefits for the poor. But they asserted that this would not happen because various factors had increased the power of poor constituents in the last 20 years, making it difficult for the states to rescind benefits.

State governors, who ordinarily avoid party lines on issues of state power, have divided in unusually partisan ranks in assessing President Reagan's proposals for shifting programs between the state and federal governments, with Democratic criticism more solid than Republican support.

This dilution of the governors' traditional unity on issues of federalism indicated that Mr. Reagan could count on less of their support this winter, as he seeks enactment of his program, than he had for his block-grant concept a year ago.

The president, who was visibly elated with the reception to his State of the Union message Tuesday night, told an audience of broadcasters Wednesday morning that opponents of his plan to transfer \$47 billion worth of programs to the states were like "dinosaurs, mindlessly carrying on as they always have, unaware that times have changed."

Administration strategists predicted that the proposal to transfer responsibility for food stamps and welfare to the states, in return for federal assumption of Medicaid, would be endorsed by an array of governors and state officials. They were planning their hopes on a recognition by the state officials that, because Medicaid is projected to grow so rapidly, the states will end up ahead on the deal.

Many details of the Medicaid-welfare "swap" remain to be worked out, however, aides to Mr. Reagan said. Details were also uncertain on the administration's legislative strategy. An aide said Wednesday there might be an attempt to bundle all the proposals together into one piece of legislation so that the states would have to swallow the unattractive features along with the attractive ones.

Administration officials acknowledged in private that the deficit would likely become Mr. Reagan's biggest economic and political liability this year. They said the president would try to overcome the problem by presenting a budget next Feb. 8 that would contain roughly \$30 billion in cuts in regular programs, plus \$63 billion worth of cuts in welfare, food stamps, pensions and other "entitlement" programs spread over four years.

Mr. Reagan had proposed to rearrange the relationship between the federal government and the states with what he called "a single, bold stroke."

Under his plan, in addition to turning over welfare and food stamps, which are projected to cost \$16.5 billion in the fiscal year 1984, Mr. Reagan proposed to turn responsibility of 43 programs worth \$30 billion over to the states. In return for accepting this \$47 billion of responsibilities, the states would be relieved of Medicaid costs, and would be given revenues from a trust fund consisting of federal excise taxes.

The turnback of the programs would be voluntary until 1987, after which it would be mandatory. But once the turnback took place, the states would not be required to carry out the various programs.

Republican governors such as Pierre V. DuPont of Delaware called Mr. Reagan's proposals for shifting power to the states "challenging, in the right direction for the country." But Democrats were almost always ready to criticize. Gov. Hugh L. Carey of New York said that Mr. Reagan really "views the new federalism as a new feudalism." Gov. William A. O'Neill of Connecticut dismissed the plan as one that would shift responsibilities without "adequate revenue resources."

Most of the Republicans interviewed were quite positive. Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey called the speech a "bold initiative." Lee S. Dreyfus of Wisconsin called the idea of sorting out responsibilities "absolutely essential for the long-term good of the country."

Another Republican, Richard A. Snelling of Vermont, noting the program's many unanswered questions, said his reaction was "it depends." Gov. Snelling, who is chairman of the National Governors' Association, complained that Mr. Reagan had neglected many key questions in his speech, most of all whether the fiscal 1983 budget would leave states fiscally "debilitated" and thus unable to make the most of the opportunities he proposed.

Democratic Gov. Bruce A. Babbitt of Arizona called Mr. Reagan's ideas "unsubstantiated" and "landmarks." But he also said that to carry them out, the president would have to overcome black and Hispanic fear, accentuated by Mr. Reagan's "record" on the Voting Rights Act and tax exemptions for segregated private schools.

Black Leaders Object

WASHINGTON (LAT) — Declaring it would leave critical national concerns to the "uncertain mercies of 50 colonies," a coalition of national black leaders Wednesday denounced President Reagan's plan to shift such federal programs as welfare and food stamps to the states.

The Black Leadership Forum, composed of the heads of 16 national black organizations, called the president's proposal a "radical negative restructuring" of federal priorities that is difficult to justify.



SLICED OPEN — Investigators stand inside a World Airways DC-10 that slid off the runway at Boston's airport Saturday. Two passengers have since been reported missing.

U.S. Study Proves Laetrile Does Not Cure, Journal Says

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The controversial drug Laetrile has "now had its day in court" and the scientific evidence has shown "beyond reasonable doubt" that it "doesn't work" in the treatment of cancer, a leading medical journal says.

"The time has come to close the books on Laetrile," Dr. Arnold S. Reiman, editor of the New England Journal of Medicine, said. He added that research has confirmed what many members of the medical community had suspected: "Laetrile can be considered neither effective nor safe."

His condemnation of the drug, which has been widely used surreptitiously as a cancer treatment, is based on the negative results of a large-scale federal study published Wednesday in the journal.

Toxicity Warning

Researchers at prominent institutions concluded that Laetrile is a "toxic drug that is not effective as a cancer treatment." They reached the effects of the apricot-pit derivative on 178 advanced cancer patients.

Although the overall results of the research were publicized at a

scientific meeting last spring, the published findings emphasize the possible toxicity of Laetrile and warn patients about the "danger of cyanide poisoning."

In an editorial, Dr. Reiman said, "no sensible person will want to advocate its further use and no state legislature should sanction it any longer."

Dr. Charles Moertel of the Mayo Clinic, who headed the study, also warned that the toxicity of oral preparations of Laetrile, as well as the contamination of products received from manufacturers in Mexico, "must be considered by persons in state legislatures and the federal courts who are charged with protecting the public safety."

He said anyone still receiving Laetrile should be carefully monitored for increased levels of cyanide in the blood.

Dr. Moertel said that Laetrile "completely eclipsed any other unorthodox therapy ever used for any disease in our time" and that it has been legalized in 27 states. It is "also legal for use nationwide under a federal court order, which, although it has been reviewed by the United States Supreme Court, has not been reversed."

Irish Campaign Shapes Up as a Duel on Budget

By Brian Cathcart
Reuters

DUBLIN — Ireland has plunged into its second election campaign in seven months because of the defeat of Premier Garret FitzGerald's coalition government by a single vote on a budget issue. The election will be Feb. 18.

Campaign posters went up across the country and bookmakers made former Premier Charles Haughey and his Fianna Fail Party favorites to regain power.

Mr. FitzGerald, appearing at a midnight news conference after the budget defeat, said he would campaign for the drastic budget proposals that he insisted were necessary to avert a financial crisis.

The premier took a calculated gamble in trying to obtain approval for tax increases on consumer goods, including gasoline, alcohol and cigarettes. But he was deserted by four of the five independent members of parliament who held the balance of power.

On Wednesday, parliament voted 82 to 81 against his budget, and Mr. FitzGerald resigned.

The defeated Fine Gael and Labor Party coalition partners were trying to decide whether to fight a joint campaign, but political sources said some Labor members were not enthusiastic about renewing the partnership.

While Mr. FitzGerald intended to concentrate his campaign on the rejected budget proposals, Mr. Haughey said unemployment, running at 11 percent, would be the key election issue.

Mr. Haughey became premier in September, 1979, and held office until his party lost the last election in June.

Juan Carlos Touring India

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain continued the official part of a state visit and left the Indian capital Thursday on a tour of southern India. They were scheduled to return to Spain on Sunday.

tions by making a long-term commitment to withdraw from the province.

Both leaders enjoy good relations with the British government. But it is clear that Britain does not want a divisive election campaign just as it is preparing a new initiative to try to break the deadlock between Protestants and Catholics in the province and return some decision-making authority to the province.

The campaign could become divisive if Sinn Féin, political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, enters the campaign. Sinn Féin said it would decide Saturday whether to field candidates.

Last year, it said it would fight future elections after two IRA prisoners in Northern Ireland won seats in the Dublin parliament. The IRA is waging a guerrilla war to drive Britain out of the province.

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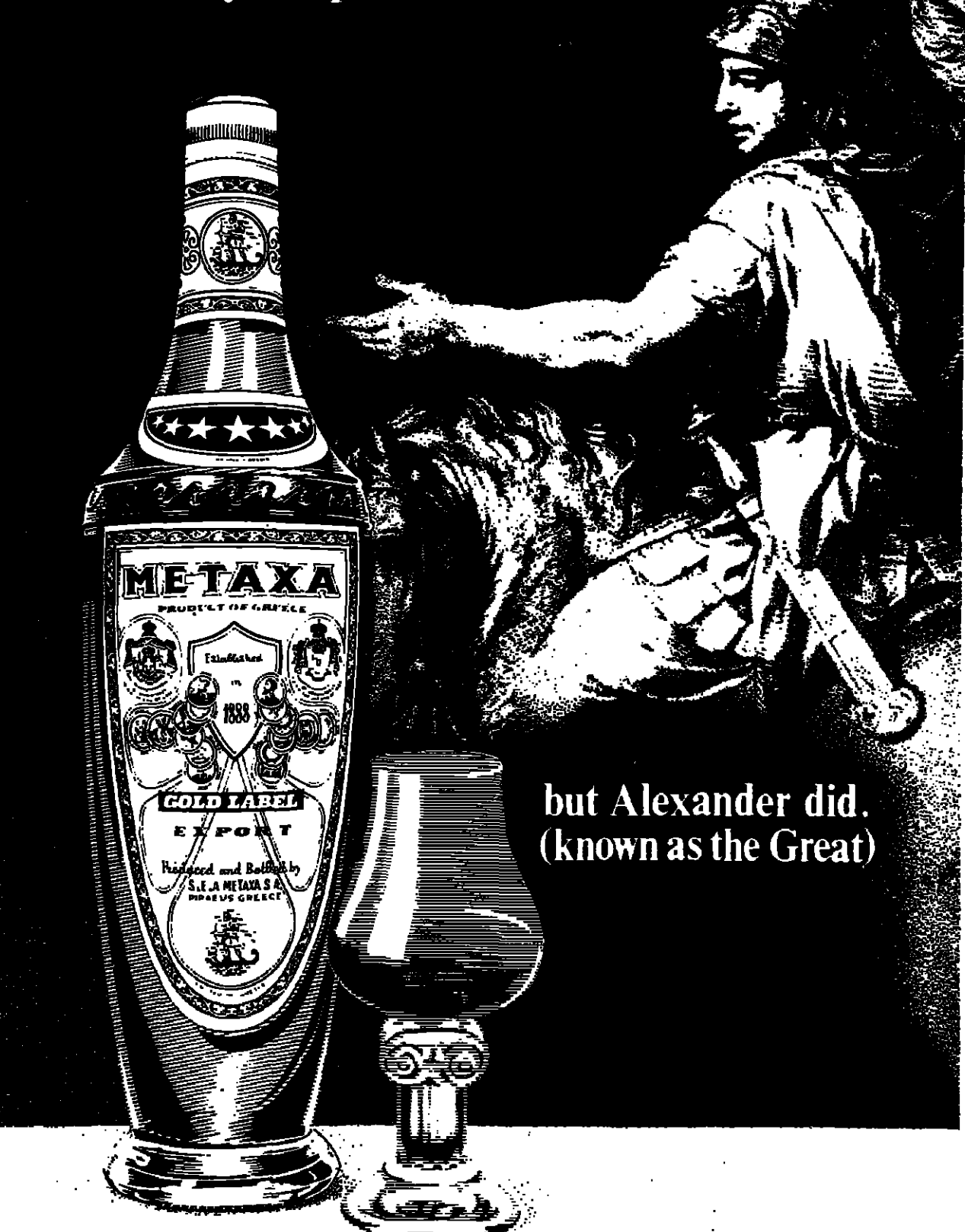


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The West and the Poles

Two faiths now vie in Poland and both plead openly for the West's support.

After six weeks as military dictator, Gen. Jaruzelski finds comfort in his boots. Martial law "turns out to be useful," he says, to the "normal functioning of industry, commerce and transport." Why, just compare absenteeism in November with that in January. Poles and other ordinary folks can't have those figures, but "we will willingly make available this information to our foreign creditors."

We commend that revealing passage to all who doubt that economic threats can have a political effect in that convulsed nation.

And if the general's jargon isn't clear, consider the vigorous opposition to him from Archbishop Glemp, which the junta felt compelled to broadcast on its official radio: "Our faith is well founded," the Polish primate said, that a restoration of freedoms can still put things right in Poland.

Gen. Jaruzelski asks capitalist bankers to give thanks for his military commissions. They will cure the "habits that have set in over the years" and root out his people's "wasteful indifference and downright ineptitude." Instead of demanding an end of martial law, the bankers should defy America's sanctions to help the trains run on time.

Indeed, throughout his first major speech since the coup of Dec. 13, the general did not so much address his own people as the Western leaders and financiers who are debating whether to give him more aid. Even in deploring America's terms, he tried to argue that they are to some extent being met.

End martial law? If the Polish people submit to his discipline, maybe some restrictions

can be lifted in a month. Release the prisoners? Ignore the "horror stories" about detention camps and send the Red Cross to inspect them. Negotiate with Solidarity? Well, the state "bureaucracy" could use a counterweight, perhaps some new "Solidarity" joined to the Communist-run unions it displaced. Negotiate with the Catholic Church? The "dialogue" will continue.

By thus begging Western help, the general acknowledges Western influence. But on the crucial point of whether his methods can restore social peace and productivity, he is directly disputed by Poland's only free voices: the survivors of Solidarity, pushing pamphlets underground, and the untouchable bishops of the church.

Martial law, said Archbishop Glemp in Sunday's sermon, is leading not to peace but "we repeat, with emphasis . . . to protest and rebellion, and may even lead to fratricidal strife." Stability and productivity, he insisted, require "quick release of all those interned, the abolition of ideological pressure and likewise a halt to the firing of workers because of their convictions or their membership in a labor union." Workers need their independent union restored; young people need their free associations. Only then can the renewal begun in August, 1980, continue.

In Poland as outside, the scope of this debate is now obvious. What should be equally clear is that both sides count on the West's economic help to decide the argument. As long as Poles themselves resist the general's course, surely democrats — including even bankers — can do no less.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Vietnam, El Salvador

A television documentary on Vietnam has surprising present pertinence. "The Uncontested Enemy: A Vietnam Deception" showed last weekend that Lyndon Johnson himself was victimized by mendacious intelligence. Withheld from him was the fact that the Vietcong had twice the 285,000 troops he was told they had just before the 1968 Tet offensive. Those "captured documents" of which he boasted were packed with accurate information, but the summaries he received were doctored to keep the press from "drawing an erroneous and gloomy conclusion," in Gen. Westmoreland's words.

What makes this documentary more than a matter of history is America's continuing preoccupation with guerrilla wars elsewhere, notably in Central America. El Salvador is not Vietnam, and fortunately U.S. involvement is much more modest. But as policy is pitched to the strength of rival forces there, the reliability of intelligence estimates is as

important now as before Tet. Members of Congress already complain that some CIA briefings convey too much optimism about popular support for the Salvadoran junta that the United States supports.

There also seems to be an inclination to minimize support for the guerrilla opposition. As in the Vietnam War, however, the official analysts do not want to minimize the danger of the insurgency. They are thus tempted to exaggerate the importance of outside inspiration — Havana's in El Salvador just like Hanoi's in South Vietnam.

Even after so many years, Gen. Westmoreland still tries to explain away the falsification of intelligence, even to the commander in chief. President Reagan would be well advised to protect himself by finding out how much Lyndon Johnson knew, and when he knew it, about the Vietnam War in its most crucial period.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Bliss Is Unwelcome

Say what you will about him, Ronald Reagan has done a great thing for '50s liberals, that much reviled group of stodgies and recalcitrants who never got quite right with the 1960s, tending as they did to keep their clothes on in public places and periodically to betray a certain vestigial respect for authority. We know whereof we speak, since, to be blunt about it, it is often the voice and values associated with '50s liberals to which you are exposed in this space. And what has Mr. Reagan done for the holders of these antiquated views, keepers of the dreary, moderate-middle, mildly leftist flame? Quite simply, he has made us feel young again.

There we were, after all, in the rear guard of social and political action for the past two decades, trying vainly to explain that there had been a time when our subsequently accepted, enacted and seemingly ho-hum ideas had been, well, quite advanced. Now, thanks to the president, they are advanced again. Not just advanced, but downright radical. Federal aid for the poor, more generous welfare benefits, relief for the cities — suddenly, without having to do a thing, we are right back out there on the cutting edge of progress, involuntarily re-created by Mr. Reagan as the dangerous social agitators we used to be. If we may slightly recast William Wordsworth's hymn to his political youth in the days of the French Revolution to characterize our feelings about the Age of Reagan, "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, but to

be middle-aged was very Heaven!" Heaven, that is, for well-off, superannuated '50s liberals looking for a trip down memory lane.

But not so heavenly, perhaps, for the people who were meant to be helped by the earlier legislation that was argued for in the '50s and passed in Lyndon Johnson's day — people who were going to be dealt with more generously and fairly and to be made at least minimally secure by those long since accepted federal statutes and commitments.

If there was a single theme to all the legislative history the Reagan administration now seems eager to undo it was this: that there were (are) certain afflicted, down and out or disadvantaged groups within the society whose troubles have their source in an array of national, not local, circumstances and for whose improved welfare there is, correspondingly, a national responsibility. Economic decisions made by the feds to help one group may have hurt another. Black people migrating from a segregated South in search of a better economic break end up in overcrowded, economically depressed Northern manufacturing cities. These destinies are all interrelated. They are not some single jurisdiction's "problem." There was an evolving national consensus that the federal government, acting on a new-found sense of national community and of community obligation, was the proper instrument to deal with these problems. Is that consensus gone?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The State of Reagan's Union

The principal problem is that so long as the budget deficit remains so large it will be difficult to bring interest rates down and there will be the constant danger that any econom-

ic revival would soon be snuffed out. Mr. Reagan spoke with confidence of reducing the deficit steadily, surely and, in time, completely. But he offered little enough evidence as to how he will manage to do this.

— From The Times (London).

Jan. 29: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: On Telephone Service

NEW YORK — Complaint of excessive rates and poor service in connection with local telephones is the burden of daily letters from our readers. The telephone is not a luxury; it has become a necessity in most households and business offices. The telephone franchise, a tremendously valuable one, was not accorded for the benefit alone of the company, but carries with it the proviso of an adequate public service at a reasonable charge to those served. One so-called "hello girl" reports: "We who operate the switch boards in the control office know the true reasons for the poor service. Girls resign every week. One in every 10 resigns to get married, and the rest to take better positions."

1932: Shanghai Is Invaded

SHANGHAI — The Japanese have bombarded and invaded Shanghai. Occupation of the north section of the city, has been announced officially by Japanese headquarters after seven hours of fighting. Washington, alarmed by the situation, awaited a reply to "friendly representations" made to Tokyo earlier. The foreign settlement in Shanghai was put under martial law. American, British and French troops fixed bayonets to protect their nationals from mob violence. Loyal Chinese troops, fighting desperately, fought the rear in a state of riot. Looting and murder prevailed throughout the city. Four U.S. destroyers were put under steam at Manila, pending sailing orders for Shanghai.



The Futility of Pretending to Help A Subject People Do Its Own Job

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The idea that people may be responsible for the tyrannies which rule over them is very troubling to those who believe in the Manichaean proposition that conspiratorial minorities make the world's troubles. The issue is a basic one to the understanding of international relations, and to the formulation of intelligent foreign policy.

I said recently in this space that the Russian people are responsible for their government. Critics replied, as if it were news, that the Russians have not elected the Communist Party to rule them. In the election which was held just after the Bolsheviks' initial seizure of power in 1917 (but scheduled before the revolution), they won 175 of 707 seats in the Constituent Assembly — which Lenin quickly dissolved, arresting his principal opponents, who proved incapable of organizing to resist him.

The civil war was not touched off by outraged democrats, but by the revolt of the Don Cossacks and resistance to the Bolsheviks by various local authorities in Siberia. The Reds eventually won the civil war despite military interventions on the side of the Whites by Britain, France and the United States, and the military involvement, in one or another form, of Japan, the Czechoslovak Legion and Poland. No foreigners helped Lenin.

Victory in a civil war is a crude measure of the legitimacy of a national government, but it is one way history decides these things. If Russians didn't want Bolshevik rule, they had an excellent opportunity to end it by supporting the Whites between 1918 and 1920.

It is Solzhenitsyn who wrote, in "The Gulag Archipelago," that "with the exception of a very limited number of parliamentary democracies, during a very limited number of decades, the history of nations is entirely a history of revolutions and seizures of power."

The fact is that nearly all nations are governed by successful revolutionaries, oligarchs, dictators new or old, Baby Docs the sons of Papa Docs, colonels or generals,

ex-sergeants who have declared themselves field marshals or emperors; shahs, Führers, maximum leaders, elder brothers and great teachers. They may elect any of these people. Yet many govern with some rough approximation of public acquiescence.

Revolution is always an option for those who don't like their government. Revolutions do happen; they happen today, in Communist countries. Notable recent ones occurred in East Germany in 1953, Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Poland in the period between August, 1980, and December, 1981. Hated governments faltered or collapsed, policemen fled or turned their coats, new leaders emerged.

Each of these provisionally successful revolutions took place in a society which had been under the unchecked rule of a Communist Party for from nine years, in the East German case, to 35, in Solidarity's Poland — years during which some people in the West insist that they should have suffered political "lobotomy" at the hands of their rulers. Some lobotomy!

That each of these revolutions eventually failed was due to the direct or indirect intervention of Russian military forces, acting with the acquiescence of the Western powers, who had conceded these countries to a Soviet sphere of military and political sway.

But Russia is different. No foreign army keeps the Russian people in their present condition. No foreign army, for that matter, occupies Cuba, China, Chile, Argentina, Zaire, North Korea, Iran, Syria, the Philippines, and so on.

All of these nations are oppressed by their own citizens. The Soviet Union is ruled by a Communist Party made of Russians and members of the other nationalities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, employing Soviet policemen, armed with Soviet guns, sending people off to Soviet jails and camps.

If the Russian people object to this, they are free to do what their fathers did in 1905 and again in

1917, and what the Berliozes did in 1953, the Hungarians in 1956, or for that matter the French in 1789.

They could storm the Kremlin, hang policemen and party leaders, barricade Moscow's streets, throw Molotov cocktails at the late Mr. Molotov's tanks, and call on their sons in the Russian Army to shoot their generals. Why not? Vietnamese, Indonesians, Algerians, and warlike Yugoslavs and Poles did it, and in recent years Cubans did it. Even the Mao-Mao did it. Salvadorans are trying to do it.

The problem with revolutions, as the Vietnamese are perhaps discovering today, is that the final condition is often worse than what it was meant to remedy. But that is the historian's judgement, not the revolutionary's.

For the outsider, all of this offers a policy lesson. It is illusion to make the saving of other people from themselves into a foreign policy. It is an illusion to which the United States is addicted, from at least that time when Woodrow Wilson resolved "to teach the South American republics to elect good men" — the practical effect of which was the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and United States military interventions in Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, none of which did anything to improve the electoral processes of Latin America or the reputation of the United States.

The quest to save others from their own leaders is, however, popular among politicians, because it is morally uplifting and at the same time safely impractical. It provides an excellent distraction from domestic difficulties.

These days for Americans, the combat against tyranny in Poland has taken the form of a show-biz television spectacular — Frank Sinatra and friends thrown into the battle for men's minds, while the old Bolsheviks in the Kremlin no doubt quail. One thinks, not without a shiver, of Chateaubriand's remark that while crimes are not always punished in this world, mistakes are.

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The Warsaw Regime's Meaning for Moscow

By Pavel Machala

AMHERST, Mass. — While the Soviet Union may have gained short-run benefits from the imposition of martial law in Poland, the crackdown will in the long run make life more, not less, difficult for Moscow. As a threat to Soviet power in Eastern Europe, what has happened in Poland is as important as Marshal Tito's removal of Yugoslavia from Moscow's control in 1948.

Political analysts and government officials in the United States and abroad have been preoccupied with guessing at the degree of Soviet involvement in the crackdown and with discussing Moscow's alleged desire for such repression as an expression of its postwar national-security obsessions. What apparently has been lacking in their discussions is any significant attempt to analyze the consequences of the military coup for the Soviet Union.

Prevailing wisdom holds that despite certain problems, the crackdown represents a clear-cut victory for Moscow. After all, if the Polish experiment with freedom had gone unchecked, not only could it have spread to other East European countries but it could have undermined the Soviet military position.

In fact, the leading role played by the Polish military, not the Polish Communist Party, is undermining the ideological monopoly of the Soviet model of Socialism. In the Kremlin's eyes, such an innovation in the configuration of power in Eastern Europe is a great heresy as democratic Socialism, if not a greater one.

In addition, despite the junta's apparent success in crushing political pluralism, the Soviet leaders are not likely to see totalitarian

control re-established over Poland, because the military cannot afford to eliminate the power of Solidarity and the Roman Catholic Church. If it did, the ruling Military Council would undermine its own raison d'être, for the circumstances that led to the takeover would no longer exist.

What is more likely to result is some form of modified pluralism in which the military balances the party bureaucracy against the workers and the clergy, allowing each an important though unequal degree of autonomy. Furthermore, in the future, the Military Council can hope to legitimize its leading role only if it convinces the workers of its nationalistic credentials and if Polish nationalism poses still another threat to Moscow.

Thus, although at the outset the coup was directed against Solidarity, in effect it was directed against the institution of the Polish Communist Party as well. The imposition of the Military Council on the existing institutional pyramid, the arrests of a number of former prominent members of the Communist oligarchy and the replacement of many high provincial party officials by the military cannot but further erode the already weakened legitimacy of the party.

Given the enormous problems Poland faces, the junta can allow the party to assume its former status only at the expense of a new wave of domestic upheaval — and the prospect of Soviet military intervention. Thus, even if the military had originally planned to return to the barracks, for the long term it is forced to stay in control. What will be the consequences

of the military regime's possible permanence on Moscow's international position? Most importantly, a "message" will be sent to the military in other East European countries that the party is no longer the absolute authority and the sole representative of the will of the people. Indeed, the greater role of the military establishments in those countries, the more likely that they will grow increasingly independent of Moscow.

In addition, by taking over the party's leading role in Poland, the military regime makes it impossible for the West European Communist Parties to cling to the fiction that East European Socialism, although far from ideal, can undergo democratic transformation. Thus, the events in Poland make it necessary for the more liberal West European Communist Parties to detach themselves from Moscow still further.

President Reagan's economic

Reagan and the Center

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Between the first anniversary of his presidency and his coming 71st birthday on Feb. 6, Ronald Reagan has been condemned by the Russians as a warmonger, criticized by his allies as a wallflower and battered by the radical conservatives of his own party as a traitor to his campaign promises. It is almost, but not quite, enough to make his critics come to his defense or at least reflect on the endless tangles and conflicts of popular government.

How do you deal with a vast continental nation where there are 35 inches of snow in Minneapolis, floods along the Mississippi and its tributaries, ice on the orange trees of Florida and arguments on Wall Street, Main Street and Capitol Hill over the faltering domestic and world economies?

The public opinion polls, which the White House watches maybe more than it should, tell the president many contradictory things. The American people want less government but more government services. They want to build up military defenses, but don't want a military draft. They are hostile to the philosophy and aggressions and outrages of the Soviet Union, but still favor negotiations for the control of nuclear arms.

European governments are alarmed by the threat of Soviet intermediate nuclear missiles targeted on their capitals, but their children go into the streets by the hundreds of thousands to protest, not the Soviet SS-20 and SS-5 missiles, but the U.S. proposal to restore the balance of power by putting U.S. Cruise and other missiles on their soil.

What is particularly interesting about all this in Washington is not the opposition of the Democratic Party and the liberal or radical, however you want to describe them, for this was to be expected, but the opposition of the Republican extreme conservatives, who thought Reagan would reverse the welfare state philosophy of Roosevelt at home and the coexistence policy with the Soviet Union abroad, and thus establish a new era of Republican domination of U.S.

politics for the rest of the century. Reagan clearly had the same objective, but to do so like most of his White House predecessors since the last war, he was persuaded that he had to compromise and capture not the extremes but the decisive center of American politics, and in the process try to hold the Western alliance together.

This has infuriated the conservative ideologues in his party, who presume to think they elected him, which is only partly true. They were his true believers and effective organization supporters, but he won the White House with the help of many normal by Democratic blue-collar and middle-class voters, and with the help of Jimmy Carter.

But Reagan's old buddies on the Republican right are cutting him up. In some ways they are being more mean and critical than his natural opponents in the other party. They want him to bend national and world politics to their prejudices, which neither Reagan nor they have the power to do.

So the president has fiddled in his own amiable way, backing and filling on both foreign and domestic policy, condemning the Russians, the Chinese, the Israelis; encouraging the rich and depressing the poor; demanding a lot on one side and giving little on the other; and trying with a nod of the head and a smile to hold things together.

In his first year in the White House he has discovered that things are a little more fuzzy, and that therefore he has had to compromise, even if his original supporters thought he was deserting them.

None of this, of course, is new. Reagan has merely learned the Russian principle of American politics: "No America without democracy; no democracy without politics; no politics without political parties; no parties without compromise and moderation." And it follows from this: No Reagan revolution or Republican era without the support of the restless and troubled independent voter in both parties out in the country.

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Two French Arguments Against Sanctions Now

By Philip Ceylan

PARIS — "We should not punish ourselves with sanctions [just] because there are developments in Eastern Europe that cannot be put up with. We need the gas." That is a passage you would expect to find in a speech by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, whose government has signed a long-term multibillion-dollar contract to buy natural gas from the Soviet Union. And you do — except that Schmidt was quoting Claude Cheysson, the minister of external relations of France, whose government has also signed a big deal with Moscow to buy natural gas.

Both contracts are tied into an enormous pipeline project which would transport Siberian natural gas to West European customers. The major difference between them is that the French agreement was announced just the other day, more than a month after the crackdown in Poland on Dec. 13, while the West German deal was made in November, a month before.

So which of the two biggest European continental powers — France or West Germany — is more out of step with the Reagan administration's campaign for allied economic sanctions against the Polish authorities and their Soviet sponsors? The evidence is that it's too close to call.

And what of Secretary of State Alexander Haig's second, potentially redeeming test: a tough-minded public assessment of blatant Soviet intervention? At the outset, it was widely held that the West Germans flunked, with soft-headed talk of the Polish crackdown as an internal affair, while the Socialist government of French President Francois Mitterrand passed handsomely, with a loud and clear denunciation of the Soviet Union's role.

So guess who said, 10 days after repression fell upon Polish freedoms: "Today, the Polish people have fallen victim to coercion by their own army . . . Even if interference by the Soviet Union is a fact, there is nonetheless a clear difference between the present na-

tional suppression and a more massive, more direct intervention from outside."

That, too, is a passage from the same Schmidt speech to the Bundestag, just after his recent visit to Paris to discuss Polish policy with Mitterrand. But it is also a quotation from a Frenchman — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

It is understandable that Schmidt would be at pains to minimize any West German-French divergences. For a while he stood alone, singled out for a special session at the White House with Ronald Reagan — a remedial course in anti-Communism, as it were, while France basked in Washington's approval. But it talks with French policy-makers including Cheysson, I got the sense that to focus exclusively on West German "obstruction" is to underestimate the obstacles to a concerted "alliance" policy.

The French, no less than the West Germans, value the alternative source of new energy represented by the Soviet natural gas, or the fast, job-producing contracts (3 billion, in France's case) involved in the pipeline's construction. Unemployment is a growing economic and political concern in both countries; the idea of sacrifice even the small number of jobs generated by trade with the Soviet bloc is not popular.

Economics and domestic politics aside, the French share the feeling of the West Germans and other Europeans that sanctions at the wrong approach, on two counts. "History is not changed by limited measures," says Cheysson. "A few flights of Aeroflot more or less won't change very much."

What about sterner measures? depends whether the Westerners lie down or stand up to the Soviet. "Do not forget the grave situation," he says politely but pointedly.

All of which leads Cheysson to his conclusion: Given the low level of alliance enthusiasm for sanctions of any sort, the toughest ought to be saved for the worst. "One day we may come to a much tenser situation, and on that day the Soviets should know that we would which is said should be taken for its full value." The "worst" has in mind "would be direct, military intervention" in Poland by the Soviets. "At the time," he says, "we should know we can immediately react, and this time with sanctions certainly," he says.

It is a convenient conclusion you could argue, when sanctions are politically unappealing in a case. But the weight it carries in Paris as well as elsewhere in Europe makes it a difficult concession for the Reagan administration's policy-makers to escape.

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Salvadoran Villagers Accuse Armed Forces Of Civilian Massacre

By Alma Guillermoprieto

Washington Post Service
MOZOTE, El Salvador — Several hundred civilians, including women and children, were taken from their homes in and around this village and killed by Salvadoran Army troops during a December offensive against leftist guerrillas, according to three survivors.

Reporters taken on a tour of the region by guerrilla soldiers, who control large areas of Morazan province, were shown the rubble of scores of adobe houses that the survivors said were destroyed by the troops in the now-deserted village community. Dozens of decomposing bodies still could be seen beneath the rubble and in nearby fields.

Bradley Entering California Race For Governorship

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles has opened a campaign to become governor of California by pledging to reduce crime, improve public education and revive "the California dream" that has lured immigrants to the state.

If successful, Mr. Bradley would become the nation's first elected black governor. The only previous black governors were appointed to their posts and all served in Southern states in the Reconstruction era.

"I'm running to bring state government under control and to bring people together," Mr. Bradley told reporters Wednesday at a news conference he called to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination. "I'm running to preserve and to enhance our common California dream."

The 64-year-old former Los Angeles police lieutenant and city councilman declined, however, to blame anyone for the problems and refused to relate them to Edmund G. Brown Jr., the two-term governor who is expected to declare his candidacy for the U.S. Senate.

In opinion polls over the past year, Mr. Bradley has led prospective candidates of both major parties. So far, he faces only token competition for the Democratic nomination. The major prospective Republican candidates are George Deukmejian, the state attorney general, and Michael C. Curb, the lieutenant governor.

Salvadoran Rebels Appeal to U.S.

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In a letter to President Reagan, the five commanders of El Salvador's guerrilla movement have called on the United States to accept a negotiated solution to the civil war.

The letter, made available here, suggested talks between the Salvadoran junta and the guerrilla-led opposition "without preconditions by any of the parties."

Written in mild language that contrasted with the radical tone of earlier insurgent documents, the letter said the guerrillas were ready to start negotiations any time and asked only that there be outside observers and that the Salvadoran public be kept informed.

The commanders charged that Salvadoran government soldiers trained and equipped by the United States "systematically killed more than 1,000 peasants" in Morazan province last month. The guerrillas recalled President Reagan's year-end message expressing anguish for "those who suffer oppression" and promising to promote peace in the world.

"We would like to point out, Mr. President, that we Salvadorans have suffered oppression for centuries and at present suffer the repression of a military dictatorship that has been in power, without interruption, for more than 50 years," the letter said. "Our struggle is against this dictatorship and, if your heart is anguished over oppression, we cannot see why your administration has become the main support for the Christian Democratic military regime in El Salvador."

The guerrilla commanders said that the war should not be seen in East-West terms and that only Salvadorans were involved. "The 30,000 dead are not Russians or Cubans, but Salvadorans who dream of peace and dignity," the letter said.

It was signed by Salvador Cayetano Carpio of the Popular Forces of Liberation, Joaquin Villalobos of the People's Revolutionary Army, Fernando Cienfuegos of National Resistance, Shafick Jorge Handal of the Salvadoran Communist Party and Roberto Roca of the Central American Workers' Party.

First Civilian President in 9 Years, Sworn In at Honduras Ceremony

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — A moderate conservative, Roberto Suazo Cordova, has become the first civilian president of Honduras in a decade, raising hopes that this backward Central American republic could escape the political violence affecting much of the region.

Mr. Suazo, 54, a country physician who was elected in November, succeeded Gen. Policarpo Paz Garcia Wednesday, the third military officer to hold power since the army toppled the civilian government in December, 1972.

With a leftist government installed in neighboring Nicaragua and leftist guerrillas fighting for power in El Salvador and Guatemala, the army is expected to remain influential here. Its new commander, Col. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, is said to be a hard-line anti-Communist.

Mr. Suazo has inherited an acute economic crisis complicated by popular expectations that a return to democracy will bring quick relief. "We must be aware that my government cannot resolve all problems at once," he warned in his inaugural address.

The importance to the region of Mr. Suazo's inauguration was seen in the foreign representatives attending the ceremony. They included the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica and El Salvador, the coordinator of Nicaragua's governing junta and the premier of Belize.

The U.S. delegation was headed by Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's panel on inter-American affairs. It included Sen. Claiborne Pell, Democrat of

Rhode Island, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Lt. Gen. Wallace H. Nutting, head of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama.

The inaugural ceremony took place in the national soccer stadium in front of a cheerful crowd of about 20,000 supporters of Mr. Suazo's Liberal Party, as well as about 2,500 troops. Leaders of the opposition National Party boycotted the occasion, saying they were protesting irregularities in the voting last November.

In his address, the president reiterated his campaign promise to carry out "a revolution of work and honesty." Although he made

Policemen Killed In Guatemala City

The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — Two national policemen were killed here, and guerrillas in the town of Santa Ana Huyista blew up the city hall, the post office and a school, authorities here reported.

Spokesmen said the policemen, guarding a railroad bridge at midday Wednesday, were shot by leftist guerrillas, who distributed anti-government pamphlets, seized the officers' weapons and fled.

Authorities said guerrillas also escaped after attacking Santa Ana Huyista, 150 miles (240 kilometers) northwest of Guatemala City near the Mexican border, at midnight Monday. The officials did not mention casualties. On Tuesday night, police repelled an armed band in Nuevo Villas, 35 miles southeast of the capital, authorities said.

Hostages Set Free as Colombia Yields to Hijackers' Escape Plan

The Associated Press

CALI, Colombia — Leftist guerrillas holding 74 hostages released passengers and crewmembers from a hijacked Colombian airliner Thursday and took off in a small jet for an unknown destination, Colombian officials reported.

The guerrillas herded a handful of the hostages into the executive-type jet, but most of those were then freed once the seven hijackers were aboard, the Bogota radio station Caracol said in a report from the Cali airport.

It was not immediately known if any passengers who had been aboard the Boeing 727 hijacked Wednesday over Colombia were taken as hostages aboard the smaller plane. One of the guerrillas, reported by army sources to be suffering from dehydration, was carried onto the craft on a stretcher.

All of the passengers and crewmembers who were released appeared to be uninjured as they boarded three airport buses and headed toward the terminal at Cali's Palmaseca international airport.

Deal With Military

An agreement worked out between the guerrillas and a Colombian Army general guaranteed the guerrillas safe passage out of the country in exchange for the hijackers' releasing all but two of the hostages, an army source said.

The hijackers, said to include six men and a woman, freed 47 hostages Wednesday night.

The army also agreed to supply flight maps for all of Central America and the Caribbean, the source said. In the past, guerrillas hijacked by guerrillas out of Colombia have eventually ended up in Cuba.

The newspaper El Occidente said earlier that the army refused to allow a fresh crew to board the

hijacked jetliner or provide the guerrillas with another plane despite their threat to blow up the commandeered Boeing 727, themselves and all the hostages.

Shots or explosions reportedly were heard aboard the jetliner Wednesday night when it hit an army jeep that blocked the runway as the plane attempted to take off from Cali. But it was not known if there were any injuries in the collision or in the reported "detonations."

The hijackers reported by the plane's radio that they were members of M-19 (the April 19th Movement), Colombia's most active guerrilla group, and claimed they were armed with automatic weapons, fragmentation grenades and explosives.

They indicated the hijacking was an attempt to force the government to grant M-19 an amnesty and let the organization's leader, Jaime Bateman, run for the presidency in elections on May 30.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD

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(OFFICIAL.) The Armistice was signed on Monday Morning at 5.40. Hostilities were suspended at 11 o'clock.

Armistice Conditions: Placed Stranglehold on Germany, Calling for Immediate Evacuation of All Inhabited Territory and of Alsace-Lorraine; Allied Occupation of Both Banks of Rhine, with Garriens at Mainz, Coblenz and Cologne; Surrender of 5,000 Guns, 25,000 Machine-Guns, 1,700 Aeroplanes, 26 Big Warships, 50 Destroyers, All Submarines; Free Passage Through Catagat; Repatriation of All Prisoners, without Reciprocity.

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Greek-Turkish Flank Is Increasing Worry For Western Alliance

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — NATO analysts are becoming increasingly concerned over what they regard as the alliance's deteriorating situation on its southeastern flank, anchored on Greece and Turkey.

This is the NATO region closest to the Middle East. A stable and powerful Western presence, the analysts said, could do much to

and the new government renewed the agreement.

This renewal and Greece's threats to end its military ties with the alliance are the factors that have given the NATO analysts cause for concern.

These fears have been heightened by other factors in the region. The most important, from the military standpoint, is the continuing weakness of Turkey, which geographically should be the NATO country most influential in deterring Soviet support for any Arab coalition fighting Israel or, at worst, a Soviet military move in Southwest Asia.

Eastern Turkey, which borders Syria, Iraq, Iran and the Soviet Union, should be, in the eyes of Western planners, a base for strong Turkish forces. But largely because of the continuing feud with Greece, there are only three Turkish divisions in the region, and they are poorly armed.

A British analyst summed up the situation as "the Greeks playing footsie with the Russians in the Aegean and the Turks too weak to deter any Russian political or military movement in the Middle East."

NATO Weakness

This has developed at a time when NATO forces in the area are comparatively weak. The U.S. Sixth Fleet's striking power has been reduced by the transfer of one of its two aircraft carrier battle groups to the Indian Ocean. The



Andreas Papandreu

best of the alliance's fighter and fighter-bomber aircraft in the area are 2,000 miles to the west, in Spain.

The alliance does have a numerical advantage in manpower, including half a million Turks and 200,000 Greeks. But both forces suffer from serious shortages in modern arms and would probably be unable to match the 550,000 Warsaw Pact troops, including 225,000 Russians, in the regions just north of Greece and Turkey.

While the naval position in the eastern Mediterranean has been weakened by diversions to the Indian Ocean as a result of events in Iran, the Soviet squadron has been maintained at its normal strength of between 30 and 40 ships. Soviet naval flexibility in the area, analysts emphasized, will increase as a result of the agreement with Greece to repair supply ships at Syros.

Aging Tied to Decline Of Immune Defenses Of the Thymus Gland

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Aging, some scientists say, is a process intimately linked to — and perhaps even caused by — gradual failure of the immunological defense system that fights invasion from the outside and subversion from within.

Research on the immune defenses' decline with age has focused new attention on a pinkish-gray two-lobed organ called the thymus gland.

Mysteriously, the thymus begins its own decline when many organs are still growing. Does that early decline lead the way in an inexorable chain of events that weakens the defenses of the aging human body? Is it a key event in aging itself? And, if so, might replacement of some of the gland's products slow the process?

The gland, located high in the chest, is an essential component of the immune system, but it reaches greatest size at sexual maturity, about the age of 14, and begins to lose bulk and diminish in function long before the body's overall immunological processes become noticeably weakened.

Generates Antibodies

The immune system has many vital functions. One of its components generates the antibodies and other protectors that defend against infections. Another acts like a cellular sentry, challenging all comers to distinguish friend from foe. In the body's terms, anything the immune system recognizes as "self" is friend. Anything foreign or abnormal, such as a malarial parasite or a cancer cell, is likely to be recognized as foe.

As a person ages, the defenses against infection become less vigorous and the immune system grows more and more likely to mistake friend for foe and attack the body's own cells and tissues. This mistaken attack on "self" produces what are called autoimmune diseases.

The thymus is a target of research on these issues because of its important and complex functions in the immune system. It processes a broad category of immunologically active white blood cells, called T-cells or T-lymphocytes because they pass through the thymus and are modified there before coming to maturity. Thereafter, many populations of T-cells serve in roles — killing invaders, enhancing some immune functions while suppressing others, helping antibody-producing cells recognize antibody targets. The thymus also makes at least four hormones that have been discovered and purified in recent years.

By the age of 50, despite its importance to the immune defenses, only about 15 percent of the thymus remains. Furthermore, according to Dr. Marc E. Weksler of Cornell University Medical College, research of many kinds shows that the shrunken thymus is also greatly diminished in function.

He and other specialists on aging have asked what would happen if an aging person were given supplements of thymic hormones to replace or reinforce at least some of the gland's important functions. With the support of the National Institute on Aging, Dr. Raymond Hiramoto of the University of Alabama medical school is giving the thymic hormones to animals to see what effect such supplements might have. But no answers are yet available.

Dr. Roy L. Walford of the University of California at Los Angeles has championed for more than a decade the idea that immunology is a key to the aging process. He notes that there is ample evidence that the immune system does decline with age. His work and that of others shows possible links between immunology and other current theories to account for the seemingly inevitable process of growing old.

One such theory, he said, links aging to a gradual loss of the cell's ability to repair damage to DNA [deoxyribonucleic acid], the master chemical of heredity.

Another theory blames the process on a buildup of damaging chemicals called free radicals, produced during the body's continual use of oxygen.

According to Dr. Walford, the genes governing DNA repair and the chemicals that act as scavengers to remove free radicals all prove to be linked with a gene group called the major histocompatibility complex.

That complex was first discovered because it seemed to govern the individuality of a person's tissues. Scientists have become able to define individual tissue types in a manner analogous to blood typing. Tissue typing, based on immunological distinctions between tissues of different individuals, has proved indispensable in organ transplants.

Dr. Walford and Dr. Kathleen Hall of UCLA demonstrated that genetic traits governing the effectiveness of an animal's ability to repair DNA was also linked, through the histocompatibility complex, to the genetic controls over the immunological system. With Dr. Richard H. Weindruch, Dr. Walford showed that sharp restrictions on an animal's food intake early in life could prolong life expectancy.



Soldiers help direct mourners toward Mikhail Suslov's bier.

Elaborate Soviet Tribute to Suslov Reflects His Importance to Party

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev and thousands of officially organized mourners filed past the coffin of Mikhail A. Suslov on Thursday in a tribute to the powerful party ideologist who died Monday.

Mr. Brezhnev, whom Mr. Suslov helped install in power nearly 18 years ago, stood for several minutes with other Politburo members and party leaders in a guard of honor at Mr. Suslov's bier in the House of Unions in central Moscow.

The security cordon around a 14-block section of the capital and document checks at each intersection within the sealed zone ensured that only persons with special passes could walk past the coffin of Mr. Suslov, who died of a stroke at the age of 79.

Lines of official mourners, dusted with snow and standing in sub-freezing temperatures, stretched seven blocks up Pushkinskaya Street. Unarmed soldiers wearing the crimson shoulder tabs of the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, flanked the columns of mourners at six-foot intervals.

The police turned away a few Russians who tried to join the mourners, telling them that only persons with special passes from their place of work would be admitted.

Portrait on Building

Mr. Suslov, appointed to the Politburo by Stalin, lay in state in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, an elegant pre-revolutionary building near the Bolshoi Theater where both Stalin and

Lenin lay in state. A large portrait of Mr. Suslov, edged in black, was hung on the front of the building. His numerous state medals were displayed on scarlet pillows and dozens of large flowered wreaths lined the room, each bearing the inscription "To Dear Mikhail Andreevich Suslov" and the donor's identity. Many came from the cultural, educational and scientific institutions — among them the Ministry of Culture, Gorko, which is the state film organization, and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. One large wreath came from the KGB, the intelligence and security agency.

Funeral arrangements for Mr. Suslov, arguably the second most powerful man in the Soviet leadership after Mr. Brezhnev, have been more elaborate than those for Alexei Kosygin a year ago, even though the premier was a more popular figure.

An elaborate state funeral is planned for Mr. Suslov Friday in Red Square. Unlike Mr. Kosygin, who was cremated and interred in the Kremlin wall, Mr. Suslov, according to semi-official Soviet sources, will be buried in a small plot behind Lenin's mausoleum on Red Square, a place of greater honor where Stalin lies.

Alexander Abusch, a Leading Figure In German Communism, Dies at 79

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Alexander Abusch, 79, a former East German deputy premier, died Wednesday after a long illness, the Communist newspaper Neues Deutschland said Thursday.

Mr. Abusch was one of the founders of East Germany. A charter member of the German Communist Party in 1918, he went underground during the Nazi era and then into exile in France, Belgium and Mexico, where he ran the Free Germany magazine.

After returning to Germany in 1945, Mr. Abusch rose quickly to prominence in the East, holding a variety of positions until 1950, when he was stripped of all his posts after a quarrel with the then Communist leader, Walter Ulbricht. Mr. Abusch returned to official favor in 1954, when he became state secretary in the Culture Ministry. He stayed there from 1958 to 1961.

In 1961, he was named a deputy premier, a post he held for a decade. He wrote books and articles on a wide range of themes.

Helen Marie Delaney

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa (AP) — Helen Marie Delaney, one of the last survivors of the sinking of the Titanic in 1912, died Tuesday. She was in her mid-70s.

Richard L. Jones Jr.

TULSA, Okla. (AP) — Richard L. Jones Jr., 72, president and board chairman of the Tulsa Tribune, which is owned by his family, died Wednesday of cancer.

Greece Is Still Participating In NATO's Warning System

New York Times Service

ATHENS — The Socialist government, despite its unsettled relations with the Western alliance and its attempts to disassociate itself from certain obligations within it, has said that it is participating fully in the NATO early-warning system, which includes flying radar.

The government spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said Wednesday that Athens has been participating in this operation for several years, even between 1974 and 1977, when Greece was outside the alliance's military wing because of discontent over the Cyprus crisis and other Greek-Turkish disputes.

Mr. Maroudas said Greece's contribution to the alliance amounted to only 0.67 percent of total expenditure. "This is very small compared to the benefits Greece obtains from the infrastructural works, such as airports

and the installation of radar," he said.

However, other government sources said the alliance is still withholding \$200 million in aid earmarked for infrastructural military projects because despite Greece's return to NATO, it has refrained from setting up a new alliance command center in Larissa. This command was envisaged as a Greek counterweight to the one in Izmir, Turkey, and was stipulated in the October, 1980, agreement whereby Greece returned to the alliance after Turkish objections were lifted.

Premier Andreas Papandreu, since coming to power in October, has abandoned threats to leave the alliance but subsequently announced that he refuses to accept the agreement because the creation of two commands implies a division of operational rights in the Aegean Sea between Greece and Turkey.

Kuwait Parliament Permits Abortion In Some Cases

The Associated Press

KUWAIT — Kuwait has approved abortion, the first Arab state in the Gulf to do so.

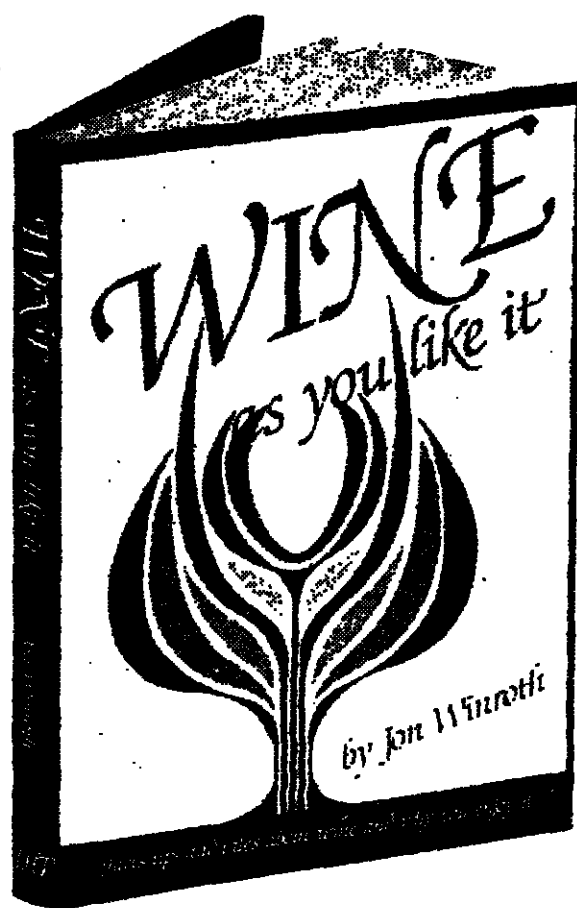
The all-male parliament approved the measure Tuesday while women marched outside to protest parliament's 27-3 rejection last week of a bill granting them the right to vote.

Abortions would be allowed if the pregnancy would result in "gross physical harm" to the woman or if the fetus is determined to have brain damage "beyond hope of treatment." The new law reflects a groundswell of feminism rare in the surrounding Moslem countries.

A year ago, the premier, Crown Prince Saad al-Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabah, promised that women would be allowed to vote in parliamentary elections, but not run for office. However, Kuwait elected its National Assembly Feb. 23 without female participation.

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Mori, Grés Wind Up The Paris Showings

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Low waists, short skirts, wide belts, blouses, Bermudas, bloomers, bow ties, boaters over curls, Gigi dresses with demure white collars and cuffs, lots of black, a new spencer suit and a pervasive, romantic ruff look — those were the main bywords at the Paris couture collections that ended Thursday with a splendid showing by Hanae Mori and another classic collection from Madame Grès.

Hemlines were, as always, a major issue. Whether or not couture customers will wear their skirts above their knees is another question. One person who is definitely bucking it is the elegant Comtesse Hubert (Isabelle) d'Ornano, who said: "It's all right for my teen-age daughters, who have that cute, coldish walk. But there's no way I'll

wear it. I'd feel like an inverted flowerpot."

Unlike the last ready-to-wear collections shown three months ago, where the designers were clearly preoccupied by the new Socialist government and in a wait-and-see mood, there was no sign this week that the men in charge of the expensive, custom-made business would give up their deluxe creations.

In a way, even in hard times, luxury wear seems less affected than middle-of-the-road lines. In Paris the long lines of socialites crowding the fashion shows were there to buy as well as to see. From Rome, Valentino reported Thursday that he had sold 100 dresses in three days. All along, major Paris fashion houses have been reporting good business, thanks partly to the strength of the dollar, which brought the Americans back, and a strong padding of rich Arab customers.

Paris was also in an unusually happy mood, with parties all over town. On Monday, Marc Bohan of Dior hosted his favorite friends and customers, including Princess Caroline and Marie Bell, at a dinner at his home. Wednesday, there was a dinner party for Ungaro. The most ambitious social do was Saint Laurent's 1,000-person fête at the Lido Thursday night, when decorator Alberto Pinto also convened a party for Givenchy in his palatial house near the Eiffel Tower.

Givenchy, who towers over French couturiers in more ways than one, won the "Dé d'Or" — the gold thimble award — an annual French award and a fitting reward to a designer whose sense of perfection has been steady and faultless. With one of the best collections in Paris, Givenchy stood out as a major pillar of the temple of French couture. "Everything he does has such elegance," said Mrs. Evan Galbraith, wife of the U.S. ambassador to France, who was having a hard time making up her mind at the shows.

The fashion finale of the spring couture collections belonged to Hanae Mori and Madame Grès, who showed Thursday in their own, quiet surroundings with (thank goodness for small favors) no fanfare. Both women have their own special niches in Paris. Madame Grès is the doyenne of Paris couturiers and the last of the old school of design, a purist who has



Hanae Mori and models with some of her colorful designs.

gone through life remarkably unscathed by the commercialism that has hit the fashion industry right and left.

Mrs. Mori is another lady who does not believe in throwing her weight around, although these days her name is spread widely throughout Japan as well as the United States. A latecomer to Paris, she has been able to integrate herself into the intricate and intricate-filled couture world by keeping a low, modest profile while delivering collections that keep getting better all the time.

Mrs. Mori has also managed to develop a Parisian image and yet stay close to her cultural heritage, from which she borrows poetic prints and colors.

ing and totally original display of shapes and volumes.

The beaded dresses at Mori's were spectacular, tying together Romanticism and Op Art. Low-waisted dresses in flowered chiffon were solid with embroidery, each flower picked out in multicolored beads; skirts were pink-and-white petals, or three layers of tulle ruffles. On the other hand, there were sleek, sexy sheaths in Op Art patterns, the embroidery again picking up the design. The wide belts were embroidered to simulate a snakeskin effect. Mrs. Mori also had an important daytime collection, of which the best were the sailor suits in crisp navy and white, as well as silk tent dresses printed with her favorite butterfly.

Finally, Norwegian-born Per Spook is an oddball in French couture, who migrated from the house of Louis Feraud where he spent 15 years as a designer. His show featured mid-length dresses and a resort wear collection based almost entirely on pants and geometric shapes. He has become the darling of the French movie world, with a producer's dream of a front row, including Michèle Morgan, Anne Parillaud, Marie-France Pisier (who played Chanel in a recent movie) and Claude Auger of James Bond fame. But his most ardent supporter was Jeanne Moreau, once Pierre Cardin's close friend, who is now saying she dresses exclusively at Spook's "because he understands the needs of modern, active women." Amen.



Givenchy cocktail dress.

The Man Who Keeps 'The Police' on the Go

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Miles Copeland 3d has been called the Freddy Laker of rock. Thanks to low transatlantic air fares and a small, beautiful approach to managing, he eased an unused punk trio called The Police to the top of the charts in two years.

The Police is now probably the most influential and certainly one of the most international rock bands going. Its latest album, "Ghost in the Machine," has sold more than a million copies and is currently No. 3 on the Rolling Stone chart.

Copeland defines the band's success: "They linked the excitement of punk and the musical ability of a progressive rock band with the reggae sound and blended it in such a way so that audiences around the world could accept it. Before The Police, reggae was a minority ethnic-type thing. Now it permeated all music. The Police have done more for reggae than any rock band."

Copeland, 37, is an American who was born in London and still lives there. (His brother Stewart is The Police's drummer. Another brother, Ian, helps with Western Hemisphere bookings.) Miles began his managing career in 1969 at the tail end of the British progressive rock era, as the rot was beginning to set in.

"Groups would refuse to go on stage without super-technological hardware and expensive stage clothes. Most of my investment was going into the accoutrements of success without the success. They were living on dreams. Inevitably the money ran out."

"So, while I had a few winners like Wishbone Ash and Renaissance, the costs of recording became astronomical just as sales were diminishing. Progressive rock crashed in 1976. At the same time, the punks were just getting started. They were saying, screw this technology, let's get back to the roots, which suited me fine."

The Police was just one more punk band in 1979. Punk was getting



Manager Copeland: Add in the "IRS" and "FBI."

ting tag in Britain but had not yet been accepted by the recording industry or audiences in the United States. Then Copeland, who likes "to think small and big at the same time," hit on a formula that proved it was not necessary for a young group to become the pawn of a record company, to "sell its soul," as he puts it, in order to achieve success.

"I didn't really have much of a choice," he said. "I was dealing with music that in America was perceived as some sort of weird English scene that would last a few months and disappear. The Americans regarded punk as an aberration and they wouldn't accept it. It was too rough, too raw — they figured it could never happen in America."

Copeland saw punk as not just another form of music but the expression of a new generation. He figured you can't keep a generation down. And he had zero competition — he was the only experienced manager to take punk seriously. He was the first to bring Blondie to England, where the band happened. He booked the first Sex Pistols tour of Europe, and handled The Clash for awhile. But the punk movement was "like a volcano exploding. I couldn't handle it, so I finally zeroed in on The Police."

With the help of Freddy Laker's

bounds of rock 'n' roll, so to speak. After all India was on the route back from Australia to Europe. And if we were going to do India, why not Egypt? Then why not Greece?

"A lot of bands in America refuse to leave the shores because they figure that for the same effort they can sell more records in America and make more money. That's shortsighted. I don't think either The Police as a band or myself as a manager ever got in it for the money alone."

"Part of this business is to have a bit of thrill out of it. Just touring on and on tends to be boring. I felt that for The Police to be into touring it should be enriching rather than just playing day in day out in some boring city. And we obviously gained from the press coverage — the group galloping across the Egyptian sands made good photographs." The band, now touring the United States, will go to Chile at the end of February.

Copeland is in the middle of a highly successful Police-style promotion for a young female group from Los Angeles called the Go-Gos. His companies — International Records Syndicate and Frontier Booking International, affectionately known as the IRS and the FBI — are reaching empire proportions. (All these vaguely sinister names — Police, IRS, FBI — are a sort of family joke. Copeland's father was a CIA agent.)

"Musicianship has never really been that important to the music industry," Copeland said. "Because if musicianship had anything to do with success, then the good jazz players would be rich and classical musicians wouldn't need government subsidies. Rock is entertainment, and that is why 25,000 people will pay to see The Police in concert."

How does he see rock's future? "Every 10 years there will be a new thrust. Part of growing up is you reject the immediate generation in front of you. Personally I like a music business in ferment. It makes it more vital, more interesting. I don't like stagnation, and punk helped kill stagnation. This music will be boring in ten years' time and something else will come in then. The more it's in ferment the better it is."

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Ustinov Hones Poirot in New Christie Film

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Agatha Christie is ever with us, but Guy Hamilton, who has directed the screen version of her novel "Evil under the Sun," believes her fiction requires a facelift. He has applied his plastic surgery with happy success in his adaptation, which has had its world premiere at the Manila International Film Festival.

The scene of the original was a Cornish bathing resort. It is now a chic hotel on a Mediterranean isle, the playground of the smart set, circa 1930. Peter Ustinov is again the Belgian sleuth Hercule Poirot, and the general jazzing up includes music by Cole Porter. Such customary Christie stencils as the dotty clergyman and his non-U like have been blue-penciled and the guests of the luxurious hotel are in the swing of affluent café society. On this occasion the Christie intrigues have a bright new look.

Assembled are the haughty musical-comedy siren of Gertrude Lawrence mannerisms (Diana Rigg), her slow-witted army officer husband (Denis Quilley), a sly gigolo of gentlemanly veneer (Nicholas Clay), his covering, sickly wife (Jane Birkin), a lordly theatrical producer (James Mason) and his vulgar American spouse (Sylvia Miles), a sniping gossip chronicler (Koddy McDowell) and a purse-proud British tycoon (Colin Blakely), while Maggie Smith is the mistress of the inn.

The stage is set for fatal mischief, as everyone has cause to hate everyone else. There is lively dialogue and action, and the amusing ensemble performance by an all-star company lifts the inevitable crime and its investigation to a high-comedy realm.

Ustinov, a creative comedian, has deepened his impersonation of Poirot since first enacting the detective on the Nile. He has

embroidered the role with additional eccentricities and developed it into a rich, hilarious study. It dominates the proceedings, but it leaves his companions ample space in which to demonstrate their considerable abilities.

A second world premiere here was that of John Frankenheimer's "The Challenge." Shot in Japan, it concerns a fraternal struggle in an ancient warrior family for the possession of two noble swords.

One of these treasures, sold to a U.S. soldier for a carton of cigarettes after World War II, has been traced to California and repurchased, and a Los Angeles ne'er-do-well roughneck has been engaged to deliver it to its rightful owner in Kyoto, a mission the owner's wicked younger brother seeks to sabotage. On arrival in Japan the bearer of the sword is kidnapped. Managing to escape, he undergoes samurai training for battle with the guards of an ultramodern industrial complex, the enemy's stronghold.

"The Challenge" is a hybrid product. Aside from Scott Glenn as the American recruit, the cast is Japanese. The combat scenes, resembling those of science-fiction epics, display Frankenheimer's keen sense of cinematic technique. Their flashing impact in the film's exciting climax was accorded thunderous applause by the audience.

A motion picture of milder temper and extraordinary pathos is Aparna Sen's "36 Chowringhee Lane," from India. Directed with subtlety and sympathy, it recounts the tale of an elderly, half-bred teacher of Shakespeare at a Calcutta school. Her family has scattered after the departure of most Anglo-Indians, but despite her feelings of rootlessness and loneliness she decides to stay on and make the best of it in the country of her birth. There is a remarkable characterization by Jennifer Kendall in the leading role.

An arena stage, its canopy the open sky,

has been built in the ruins of the Santiago fortress on Manila Bay. This 16th-century relic of Spanish rule has a cultural function today. On its platform a Philippine musical has been set awhirl, to enthusiastic response.

It is known as a "sarswela," a native imitation of the Spanish zarzuela, a lightly satirical type of play with song and dance. The present specimen, "Philippines Circa 1907," takes an indignant backward glance at U.S. rule. It commences as a spoofing frolic, contrasting the Americanization of some Filipinos with others' opposition to alien ways.

The conflict grows more intense in the second half, in which a minor insurrection is bloodily suppressed. It concludes in a loud burst of xenophobia, with the ensemble demanding independence from foreign influences.

In pattern, its book might be that of a 1900 Tin Pan Alley librettist. The patriotic beau of a Philippine girl is angered that she is taking English lessons from an American promoter. To test her affection, he announces that he is to wed another. The girl overreacts and, urged on by an uncle in Yankee pay, accepts the proposal of her tutor. She is rescued at the wedding when the would-be bridegroom is confronted by his wife from the United States.

The plot, with its sour descents into melodramatic incident — such as the fatal shooting of a protesting youth by U.S. soldiers — lends the spectacle a dual nature. But it is not its solemn indignation that has made it popular, one suspects. Its attractions are its rich humor, its inventive staging, its spirited performance and its period evocation.

Manila theaters, meanwhile, are offering several productions in English: a musical version of Neil Simon's "The Goodbye Girl," Lerner and Lowe's "Camelot" and John Van Druten's "Bell, Book and Candle."

February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris

The International Herald Tribune invites you to

MEET THE NEW FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

The election of Francois Mitterrand and the subsequent Socialist victory in the French parliamentary elections clearly mark an important turning point for the French economy.

With the cooperation of the new Socialist government, the International Herald Tribune has organized a conference designed to help senior executives of foreign companies judge how the new administration's policies will affect their company's activities and investment in France.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will open this meeting on "New French Economic Policies," to be held February 8 and 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris.

The program will include presentations by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister; Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade; Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and Regional Development; Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy; Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry; Jean Auroux, Minister of Labour; André Chadenet, Minister delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of European Affairs; and Laurent Fabius, Minister delegated to the Finance Minister, in charge of the Budget, as well as Jacques Attali, Special Counsellor to the President; Bernard Attali, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency; Christian Goux, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly, and other senior government officials.

Additional insights on various aspects of doing business in France will be provided by André Bergeron, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, by a panel of international bankers and by a panel of industrialists. The former will include Hervé de Carnoy, General Manager of the Midland Bank Ltd.; Jean Delfassieux, Director of International Affairs, Crédit Lyonnais, and Edouard Veltin, Advisor to the Board of Executive Directors, Bayerische Vereinsbank. The industrialists' panel, to be chaired by David McGovern, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, will include: Rudolph Boniface, Chairman of Ford France; Jean Gaudois, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc; Jean-Luc Lagardère, Chairman of Matra; Bernard Lathière, President of Airbus Industries, and Akio Morita, Chairman of Sony Corporation.

Each presentation will be followed by a question and answer period, and simultaneous French-English translation will be provided at all times.

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The Intercontinental Hotel
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A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. Deadline for reservations: January 29, 1982.

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Business Backs Reagan Economic Plan; Rates Called Key Problem

WASHINGTON — President Reagan got a vote of confidence on his State of the Union address from many business leaders, who backed his rejection of higher taxes and said the administration program must be given time to work.

Economists had varied reactions to the plan, which Mr. Reagan presented Tuesday. But they agreed that the one problem to which Mr. Reagan must give his attention was interest rates, and whether a restrictive monetary policy, which is keeping those rates high, helps or hurts the Reagan program.

Leif Olsen, chief economist at Citibank, said that the big danger for the government lies in steering toward any kind of less restrictive monetary policy.

"What we have to avoid is any kind of powerful monetary stimulus; we must keep monetary policy on track with in the targets that have been laid out," Mr. Olsen said.

"I'm pleased he determined not to reverse any of the tax cuts put in place in 1981," said Thomas Brophy, chairman of General Telephone & Electronics and chairman of the tax policy committee of the Business Roundtable, the chief lobbying arm of business leaders.

Mr. Brophy said that until he sees otherwise, he will accept the president's assurances of new spending cuts to reduce the expected deficits. He added that there can be a revival of confidence among business and Wall Street leaders if the president's program offers a credible promise of shrinking budget deficits after 1982.

"A gutsy display of leadership" is the way Richard L. Leshner, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, described Mr. Reagan's announcement that he would not raise taxes or give up on additional spending cuts.

"I couldn't applaud more loudly the president for his courage and convictions," said Hicks B. Waldron, president of Heublein Inc.

"The policies to pull America out of the doldrums are now in place," said Harry J. Gray, chairman and chief executive of United Technologies.

"I was very pleased that he maintained his steadiness on his economic recovery program," said Walter Wriston, chairman of Citicorp, New York.

Alan Greenspan, an economic consultant and informal adviser to the president, agreed. "A necessary condition for the president's program to succeed is that long-term interest rates must come down somewhat."

"The critical issue is not monetary policy, but fiscal policy," Mr. Green-

span said. "If the president can alter spending and tax receipts to reduce the deficit to \$100 billion, the implication will be that the deficit is no longer out of control, and I think long rates will fall."

Other economists, however, were concerned with what Mr. Reagan did not talk about.

"He (Mr. Reagan) did not really address the deficit issue at all," complained Otto Eckstein, president of the economic consulting firm Data Resources of Lexington, Mass. "You have to say that the deficits are going to grow and remain huge for several years, and that means higher interest rates."

"And that means continued bad news for the housing and automobile industries and the economy as a whole. He has refused to bite the bullet on taxes."

"It was like going to a three-ring circus, and they were having trouble

with the act in ring No. 1, so they tried to divert your attention to the other rings," said Donald Ratajczak, an economist at Georgia State University, who is a frequent consultant to business and Wall Street.

The housing industry has been particularly hard hit by high interest rates and harsh criticism was heard from George Matters, president of U.S. Home Corp. of Houston.

Instead of explaining how his administration plans to deal with unemployment, Mr. Matters said, "he's standing there telling us, 'Here we have a brand new program and we want you to scurry around worrying about it instead of what you're worrying about now.' Well, what I want to know is: What's the rabbit he's going to pull out of the hat come June or July when he finally figures out that he was wrong?"

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher in heavy trading Thursday as the Dow Jones industrial average scored its biggest one-day gain since March.

It surged 21.59 points to 864.25, its best gain since March 12, when the average rose 22.15 points. Volume surged to 66.69 million shares, up from the 50.06 million shares traded Wednesday. Advances led declines by a 5-to-1 margin.

Analysts attributed the market's surprising strength to several factors, including a technically oversold position and a belief that interest rates may have reached a peak.

Bond prices were higher in all sectors Thursday after a sharp downturn late Wednesday in the wake of the Treasury's announcement of unexpectedly high quarterly refunding plans. The rebound held despite the fact that the federal funds rate banks charge each other for overnight loans was hovering at a high 14 percent.

"The bond market has been acting relatively well despite news that should have knocked it for a loop," Newton D. Zinder, senior vice president at E.F. Hutton, said. "When it didn't decline any further today on news of the Treasury refunding, it was a signal for the stock market."

Mr. Zinder said the bond market "appears to have reached a level of support where it is not going to fall any further."

Analysts have said any recovery in stock prices, battered most of this year, is tied to a bond market rebound in light of the sharp spread between stock and bond yields.

Market observers said traders also were encouraged by the recession appears to be nearing its bottom on a predictable schedule. And they continued to be buoyed by Federal Reserve indications it will not tighten up further on the money supply and thus exert more upward pressure on interest rates.

NYSE Prices Soar; Dow Gains 21.59

U.S. Productivity Plunged 7.2% For 4th Quarter

WASHINGTON — U.S. business productivity plunged at an annual rate of 7.2 percent during the final three months of 1981, the steepest quarterly decline in the 34 years the government has kept such records, the Labor Department reported Thursday.

The department said the fall-off resulted from a 7.5-percent drop in output and a 0.2-percent decline in working hours, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted figures.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector fell in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, also the largest decline since 1947, when the government began compiling such statistics.

For the year to December 1981, the bureau said, private business productivity dipped slightly — by one-tenth of a percent.

U.S. Productivity Plunged 7.2% For 4th Quarter

NEW YORK — The U.S. Treasury has announced a \$10 billion financing package for the first time in a record borrowing and a vivid reminder to the credit markets that the federal budget is deeply in deficit.

Prices of outstanding Treasury notes and bonds declined modestly after the announcement Wednesday and yields rose, largely because the financing was larger than the \$9.5 billion that had been widely forecast.

Many securities dealers said they expected strong demand at the upcoming Treasury auctions, even though the currently high level of interest rates is a clear indication of investor concern about the growing supply of Treasury securities needed to finance the budget deficits.

The Treasury financing will raise \$5.7 billion of the record \$41.25 billion of new cash that Treasury officials estimate they must raise this quarter. The Treasury's borrowings this quarter are well above the \$29 billion of \$32 billion of first-quarter cash needs that government debt managers had forecast just three months ago.

"Sooner or later, big deficits are inflationary," said Philip Braverman, an economist at Chase Manhattan Bank. "We have an economy that saves 5 or 6 percent of gross national product but tries to borrow 15 percent. The government spends what it borrows, so the deficits produce claims on goods and services without increasing the supply."

In the coming financing, investors may choose from \$5 billion of three-year notes due Feb. 15, 1985, to be sold Feb. 2; \$2.5 billion of 10-year notes due Feb. 15, 1992, to be sold Feb. 3; and an additional \$2.5 billion of 14 percent bonds due Nov. 15, 2011, to be sold Feb. 4. The three-year issue is available in a minimum denomination of \$5,000, while the 10-year and 30-year issues are sold in \$1,000 minimums.

"The public is in the mood to lock up these high interest rates, which look pretty good compared with inflation and the recent performance of the stock market," said Richard Davis, director of fixed-income research at First Boston Corp.

He added that high yields had so reduced the volume of corporate bond issues that the Treasury has "little competition as it tries to attract institutional investors with single cash reserves and individuals who are setting up Individual Retirement Accounts."

While interest rates are below their peaks, yields have never been higher when compared with the declining inflation rate over the last year, many analysts noted. Although the Consumer Price Index rose only 8.9 percent last year and is widely expected to rise even less this year, the 14 percent Treasury 30-year Treasury bonds is about 2 percentage points higher than a year ago.

Income tax receipts in the second quarter will sharply reduce the Treasury's need to borrow but not so much as in previous years, when the Treasury reduced its debt in that quarter. This year, officials estimate they will have to borrow \$10 billion to \$15 billion in the first three months beginning in April.

George F. Ricourt, an economist at the Mercantile-Safe Deposit and Trust Company in Baltimore, said: "We have a problem in the capital markets, not the economy. What the markets need is some assurance that these deficits will not continue forever and will not lead to more inflation."

U.S. to Sell \$10 Billion in Notes, Bonds

Strong Demand Seen For Record Auction

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. Treasury has announced a \$10 billion financing package for the first time in a record borrowing and a vivid reminder to the credit markets that the federal budget is deeply in deficit.

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9-Year Low Is Forecast For Japan Steel Exports

TOKYO — Japan's steel exports are expected to hit a nine-year low in 1982, the Japan Iron and Steel Exporters Association said Thursday. It attributed the outlook to poor world economic conditions and increased competition from developing nations.

In a survey report, it predicted exports this year of 28.80 million metric tons, down by 1.1 percent from an estimated 29.13 million tons last year, and from a high of 37.04 million tons in 1976. The 1973 figure was 25.56 million tons.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

FCC Rejects RCA Auction of Satellite Channels

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has rejected the auctioning of satellite channels by RCA American Communications, setting aside the results of a November auction in which RCA stood to receive \$90.1 million.

The FCC did not rule, however, that it was impossible to conduct a lawful auction, thus raising the possibility that RCA might schedule a new auction to sell the space on its Satcom-4 satellite.

India Seeks \$560-Million Soviet Loan for Plant

NEW DELHI — India has asked the Soviet Union for a \$560-million loan to build an alumina plant in southern India, it was announced Thursday.

An Indian official said the Soviet Union will take the entire output of the plant, estimated at 800,000 metric tons a year, if it finances the project in Vishakhapatnam, on India's east-central coast.

Japanese Vehicle Exports Rose Slightly in 1981

TOKYO — Japanese exports of automobiles, trucks and buses reached an all-time high of 6.04 million last year, but the percentage increase over 1980 was only 1.4 percent, after a 30.8-percent increase the year before, a trade group said Thursday.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said passenger car exports to the United States and the Common Market nations fell 3.2 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively, from 1980.

Hitachi Has Light-Beam System to Send Data

TOKYO — Hitachi has developed a light-through-space transmission system that vastly reduces the time required to transmit computer data, it said Thursday.

In three to four minutes, the system can transmit data from a roll of magnetic tape that would require eight hours by telephone lines. The new system is also much more accurate, Hitachi said.

The system converts signals to light and beams them to a receiver up to 24 miles away. A spokesman said that by using relay stations and a more powerful transmitter, distances can be increased. The system is subject to disruption by bad weather.

Sohio Lays Earnings Rise to Alaska Oil Prices

CLEVELAND — Standard Oil (Ohio) has reported a gain in 1981 earnings and said it was primarily due to higher prices for Alaska crude oil.

But it said higher windfall profit and severance taxes, increased exploration expenses and losses in metals mining operations acquired from Kennecott Corp. substantially offset the price improvement.

Sohio said 1981 earnings were \$7.92 a share, up from \$7.37 in 1980, although fourth-quarter earnings were virtually flat at \$1.94, after \$1.93 a year earlier. It said capital spending rose to \$4.5 billion last year from \$1 billion in 1980.

Gulf Oil Europe Plants Draw Kuwaiti Interest

NEW YORK — Kuwait Petroleum Corp. may be seeking to purchase some of Gulf Oil's refining facilities in Europe, according to reports from Kuwait, London and the United States.

Asked about the recent reports, a Gulf spokesman in Pittsburgh said the company would have no comment. But he confirmed that a senior Kuwaiti official visited Gulf's biggest European refinery, in Milford Haven, South Wales, last week.

Last July, a Gulf spokesman in London said the company was considering selling its European petrochemical operations.

Officials of the Kuwaiti Oil Ministry and Kuwait Petroleum also refused to comment, but the government-owned Kuwait news agency has reported either a purchase of Gulf refineries or some sort of joint venture with Gulf in Europe centered on these refineries.

The Kuwait government-owned company spent \$2.5 billion last year to buy the U.S.-based Santa Fe International.

Sources in Kuwait said they believed that Kuwait's official caution stems from a desire to avoid new accusations of insider trading similar to those that arose during the Santa Fe acquisition. At that time, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission charged that a Kuwaiti investor and a number of financial institutions illegally traded on information that a takeover bid was in the works.

According to oil industry analysts, Kuwait may be interested in acquiring a stake in several of Gulf's refineries in Europe. These include the South Wales facility, which has a capacity of 103,000 barrels a day; a 75,500-barrel-a-day refinery in Rotterdam that was conceived to process Kuwaiti crude; an 85,000-barrel-a-day facility in Guldah, Denmark; a 25-percent stake in a Swiss plant with a capacity of 66,000 barrels daily, and a 75-percent stake in an Italian refinery. Gulf's total refining capacity in Europe is close to 360,000 barrels a day.

Kuwaiti sources said Kuwait Petroleum officials have visited several of these facilities recently.

The Milford Haven refinery has been running at only about 20 percent of capacity in the past year, Gulf said.

Industry sources noted, however, that the plant is adjacent to a catalytic cracker under construction jointly by Gulf and Texaco, which should considerably improve its economics. The cracker will become operational later this year at a daily rate of 61,000 barrels of gasoline and refined products.

Gulf's other European refineries are also running below capacity, though to a lesser extent than Milford Haven.

Oil industry sources said that if the Gulf reports prove true, Kuwait might be motivated by a desire to use the European refineries as a marketing outlet for its oil.

A number of OPEC countries whose oil is considered overpriced in the current world oversupply are said by oil analysts to be considering refining their own crude, thus disguising any discounts by selling the products at lower prices.

Oil analysts say that Kuwait, which continues to suffer severely from a lack of customers, may be considering such an arrangement as a permanent insurance against falling shares of the market.

Japanese Output Off 0.7%

TOKYO — Japan's industrial production index fell 0.7 percent in December to 149.8, after a decline of 0.3 percent in November, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said Thursday. The index, base 1975, stood 4.3 percent higher than in December, 1980.

U.S. Indicators Show First Rise Since July

WASHINGTON — A key gauge of future U.S. economic health rose in December for the first time since July, giving evidence that an end to the recession could be in sight, government figures indicated Thursday.

The Commerce Department reported that its Index of Leading Indicators climbed 0.6 percent in December after falling in six of the seven previous months as the nation slid into recession.

The index is designed to show directions the economy is likely to move in the next few months.

"Taking November and December together, it looks like the leading indicators are leveling off," said Robert Ormer, chief economist of the Commerce Department and an administration policy spokesman.

It was the second encouraging report this week following Commerce Department figures showing a December increase in factory orders for new durable goods.

But other figures have shown the nation's production still falling and the jobless rate still rising in December.

The White House said the report on leading indicators bolsters its prediction that an economic upturn is "very likely" in the first half of the year.

White House spokesman David Gergen called the upturn "encouraging."

The index had fallen 1.6 percent and 0.9 percent last May and June, the two months preceding the start of the current recession. It rose a scant 0.1 percent in July, then fell 0.7 percent, 1.7 percent, 1.8 percent and 0.2 percent in the months preceding the December rise.

The report said a December increase in building permits for future construction was the biggest contributing factor to the overall increase in the leading indicators index.

The house-building industry has been one of the worst hurt in the recession, and even a mild recovery there would be bound to help the overall economy.

Japan to Lift 67 Barriers To Imports

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Japan Thursday announced it would lift 67 percent of obstacles to imports, which had been criticized by its trading partners, but failed to remove any of its remaining quota restrictions on imports of 27 items, including beef and citrus fruit.

It was the first time Japan has ever specifically acted to remove non-tariff trade barriers.

The measures announced Thursday ranged from sweeping reform of customs procedures to actions designed to free entry into Japan of single items, including sake (rice wine) brewed in California, tennis balls, and metallic baseball bats.

Five reforms of customs procedures, often the focal point of foreign criticism, were announced. Included was the establishment of a system to permit goods to enter the country without completion of customs inspections. Previously no goods could get beyond customs warehouses until all procedures were completed.

Henceforth Japan will accept test data approved in foreign countries instead of requiring new duplicate testing in Japan for imports of broad categories of medicine, medical equipment, and cosmetics. Requirements for content analysis in Japan of some processed food products also were dropped.

A ban on pound-yard labeling will be dropped and double labeling in both the pound-yard and metric systems will be permitted.

Inspection Unchanged

Nine measures to simplify documentation and testing procedures for imported passenger cars were set, but a requirement for inspection of every imported car at Ministry of Transportation branches throughout the country was retained.

Masumi Ezaki, chairman of a special ruling Liberal Democratic Party commission, told a news conference that the Cabinet would approve the changes Saturday.

"Our intention (in taking these steps) is to make our procedures as open and as easy to understand as those in the United States and the European Economic Community," he said.

He also announced that an "office of trade ombudsman" would be established under the direction of the prime minister's deputy chief cabinet secretary. The office would handle "within 10 days" all complaints foreign companies may wish to make to Japan in the future, Mr. Ezaki said.

His own commission, he said, would conduct "severe follow-up studies" to insure that the promised reforms are implemented by customs inspectors.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 28 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Sfr.	Yen	Scd.	DKr.	Nkr.	ITL	ESP.	Grd.
American Express	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of America	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Montreal	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of New York	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Paris	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Rome	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Spain	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Sweden	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Switzerland	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Tokyo	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Vienna	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Zurich	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of London	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Hamburg	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Frankfurt	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Cologne	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Dusseldorf	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Essen	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Dortmund	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Muenster	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Bonn	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Karlsruhe	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Stuttgart	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Nuremberg	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Regensburg	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Augsburg	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Bayreuth	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Bamberg	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Kempten	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75	1.00	2036	166.67	1.36
Bank of Landshut	2.2525	4.75	16.75	1.9375	2.00	360.00	1.36	13.75				

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

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^a The number of subjects who were included in each group.

Indonesian Oil Future Alarms World Bank

By Peter Griffiths

JAKARTA — Indonesia could become a net energy importer within 20 years unless it invests heavily in oil production and curbs internal demand, according to a confidential World Bank report.

The bank said that for the country of 150 million, "this scenario has severe implications for the balance of payments and the rate of economic growth."

Siemens to Spend 2 Billion DM in Reorganization

MUNICH — Siemens, leader of West Germany's electrical industry, will invest 2 billion Deutsche marks through this September, primarily in a reorganization program designed to stem further falls in profit, managing board chairman Karl Heinz Kaske said Thursday.

The program will lead to a 5 percent reduction in the company's worldwide labor force of 338,000, while the West German work force of 230,000 will fall by between 5 and 7 percent, Mr. Kaske said.

He told the annual press conference priority will be given to strengthening the company's earning power this year, adding production and development programs will be tightened.

A "comprehensive improvement" in results cannot be expected this year but the company is anxious to create the conditions for improvements in the years to come, he said.

Siemens earlier announced its world group net profit fell to 509 million DM in the year ending September, 1981, from 633 million DM the previous year, while parent company net profit fell to 481 million DM from 487 million DM over the same period.

Mr. Kaske said the company wants to deal with existing weaknesses, especially in the loss-making components and data-processing sectors.

Siemens has already introduced a series of restructuring measures and would like to close its smaller works to concentrate production in other plants, he said.

even if the increase in internal energy demand is restrained, only a gradual decline in the country's own use of oil seems possible.

In 1979 oil met 80 percent of total energy demand, the bank said. Even with much-increased contributions from coal, hydro and geothermal energy, oil's share might be reduced only to about 70 percent by 1990.

Fourfold Increase

The World Bank urged a fourfold increase in this decade in oil and gas exploration and development, substitution of liquid natural gas for kerosene, which accounts for more than a third of petroleum products consumed, and big boosts for the geothermal, hydroelectric and coal sectors.

The bank asked whether responsibility for domestic petroleum distribution, natural gas and geothermal development is "not too heavy for a single organization."

It called for the government to look at the possibility of setting up subsidiary companies of Pertamina in the non-oil energy fields and to create an entirely separate agency for the rapid development of geothermal resources.

Pertamina, which is responsible for all petroleum activities in Indonesia, controls the operations of 31 foreign oil contractors and encompasses hydro, geothermal and gas programs.

The Bank of America predicted that declining energy exports would turn a 1980 current account surplus of \$2.9 billion into a deficit of \$11.2 billion by 1990.

Indonesia could be looking for a net capital inflow of at least \$30 billion from 1985 to 1990 to finance the current account deficit, the Bank of America said.

It said Indonesia's proven reserves are not thought to be considerable. Unofficial estimates put them at 9.5 billion barrels of oil and 24 trillion cubic feet of gas.

"Some experts say Indonesia may have consumed almost 40 percent of its oil but less than 10 percent of its gas — to date 9 billion barrels of crude have been produced," its report said.

Contract With Japan

TOKYO (Reuters) — The Japan Indonesia Oil Co. said Thursday it will sign a 20-year contract soon to buy oil from Pertamina beginning next April.

The Japanese company did not elaborate, but industry sources said the company will buy an average 100,000 barrels a day of oil. They said the amount will be almost the same as the company's current 10-year contract with Pertamina, which is to expire in March, 1983. In 1981, Indonesia supplied 15.8 percent of Japan's oil.

Wall Street Takes 2d Look at Oil Stocks

By George Anders

AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — Stock prices of smaller oil-exploration companies have plunged as much as 40 percent this month amid signs of weakening world oil prices. Yet talk of asset sales and mergers is beginning to stir interest in some of these companies.

"The trend isn't only for the Marathons and Conoco of the world to get married," said W.E. Bosarge, chairman of Texas General Resources, an oil and gas producer. "We're going to see this in the lower segment of the market as well." He also said he expects asset sales by smaller oil-service and exploration companies.

Texas General announced Wednesday that it had bought more than 300,000 shares of Wainoco Oil, while declining to say whether it might buy more. At the same time, Mr. Bosarge said that "our rig company alone is worth what the stock is selling for today" and added that Texas General stock is selling for only 3 1/2 times its cash flow at about \$11.50 a share.

Among Wall Street oil analysts, Barry Sahgal of Bancroft & Goodrich said he is looking for "consolidation within the industry as a whole, with increased liquidation of assets that don't fit in." Among the companies he is watching are Dorchester Gas, Inesco, General American Oil and Southland Royalty.

Buy Recommendation

General American Oil drew a buy recommendation Tuesday from First Boston Corp., and analyst Suzanne Wright said that one reason is "potential asset redeployment either for the whole company or its Canadian properties. She also said she expects General American to show per-share earnings of \$2.40 this year, up from an estimated \$2.10 to \$2.12 in 1981. Company officials declined comment.

First Boston and Bache also regard Saxon Oil

as a candidate for possible asset sales. The company, which has a heavy debt load, is trying to renegotiate terms with its creditors.

Investor pessimism about oil-exploration companies "is really profound," Ms. Wright said. "People are throwing these stocks out the window. But their long-term fundamentals are very sound."

At Gruntal & Co., domestic oil stocks dominate the recommended list of Ignatius Teichberg, director of institutional research. Mr. Teichberg has drawn attention for his knack at picking merger candidates, including Conoco and Santa Fe International last year.

Sales Appeal

His current favorites include Wainoco, Texas General Resources, Louisiana Land, Phillips Petroleum, Felmont Oil and Texas International.

One indication of the appeal of asset sales came this week from Tesoro Petroleum, which announced plans to shed some assets in an effort to bolster its stock price. The stock was already hitting 52-week highs in anticipation of the announcement, and Mr. Sahgal said the disclosure "might have been disappointing to investors expecting a complete liquidation."

The company has unusually scattered operations, including U.S. coal, Indonesian oil exploration, and refining and oil services, and is not specifying what will go. But it has already indicated the coal properties are for sale, and analysts speculate that refineries in Alaska and Texas are also on the block.

"If we decide to sell the refineries, it will be easier to sell the Alaskan oil," said Thomas Kramer, a Tesoro vice president. In light of the refining glut in the lower 48 states, Tesoro is not ruling out closing the Texas plant, he said. Also possible is the sale of some oil-service operations to a major company already in the field, such as Halliburton or NL Industries, he added.

S. Korea: Caution Amid Recovery

By Tracy Dahlby

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — As South Korean economic experts tend to see it, all the country's sagging economy now needs is a healthy dose of confidence, such as helped fuel the heady boom of the 1970s.

Confidence among businessmen and consumers here has been in short supply since a dismal minus 6.2-percent growth rate was recorded in 1980 following a blighted farm crop and amid lingering political uncertainties after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee in late 1979.

Today, the outlook is brighter. Last year, the economy registered a growth rate of 7.1 percent, largely the result of record export sales, while the inflationary spiral in consumer prices calmed down to an annual average of about 20 percent earlier to 35 percent a year ago.

President Chun Doo Hwan's government says that more improvements are on the way, but the mood in the private sector remains cautious, even skeptical.

Boosting Business Morale

Businessmen have put off investments because of low profits and high interest rates, and the housing and commercial construction industry remains in a slump. Workers' real incomes have been eroded by inflation, and the decline in purchasing power has helped keep the lid on consumer demand.

In a bid to overcome widespread doubt, President Chun has embarked on a series of initiatives intended to boost business morale in what, economic and diplomatic analysts here said, is shaping up as a crucial year for the South Korean leadership to deliver on its promises of economic stability.

In his most sweeping gesture, Mr. Chun ordered a shake-up of his Cabinet earlier this month, appointing leading businessmen to key economic posts. Yoo Chang Soon, head of the Korea traders' association, took over as premier from Nam Duck Woo, who was widely regarded as the driving force behind the high growth policies of the last decade.

Kim Joon Sung, governor of the Bank of Korea, replaced Shin Byung Hyon as deputy premier and was also named to head the Economic Planning Board. In addition, portfolios for finance, energy and construction went to men with close ties to the business establishment here.

A Cautious Welcome

The administrative facelift was significant, economic analysts here said, because it removed the old guard of top-level economic planners that, despite its successes, came to be criticized by business leaders as too academic in approach and out of touch with the day-to-day realities of private industry.

The move appeared to be generally welcomed by the South Korean business community and was followed by the government's announcement of a modest package of stimulatory measures.

These included a reduction in the central bank's average interest rates on bank loans from 17 to 16 percent, an increase in official funds for housing subsidies and export financing, and an acceleration of budget appropriations for public works.

Reflecting the cautious tone of business, however, one prominent South Korean industrialist said the measures would not have much immediate impact.

Chung Soo Chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry said, "The psychological aspect is important, but in 1980 and 1981, businesses didn't make much money. No one is going to invest without the future looking brighter."

According to the latest government projections, the gross national product will expand by about 7 percent this year, and increases in productivity will generally match the rise in consumer prices, estimated at between 12 and 14 percent.

Business Leaders and Economic

Business leaders and economic

Sudan to Set Drilling

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Sudan expects to allocate concessions for all drilling areas considered worthwhile by the end of the year, the Energy Ministry said Thursday.

The signs of recovery make it appear likely that government technocrats will stick to the policy of price stabilization to rally consumer confidence and keep export prices competitive.

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Hungary (air)	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Tunisia (air)	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00
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Walliser Wins Downhill to Lead Race for Women's Combined Title

By Nick Strout
New York Times Service

HAUS, Austria — The victory of Heidi Wenz was a familiar sight for Maria Walliser, an 18-year-old Swiss who before Thursday had won a world class ski race. She was flanked by the joint runners-up — Doris De Agostini of Switzerland and Cindy Nelson of the United States — and photographers were jostling each other to record this opening result at the 1982 World Alpine Ski Championships.

The show was meaningless, however, because it was only the downhill half of the women's combined, no medals will be awarded until the slalom half is run Monday. The winners will be decided on combined time differentials. Not only meaningless, but also deceptive, many of the leading downhillers did not enter because they had no hope of being competitive at the follow-up slalom. And many who did enter clearly did not need to win.

FISA Fines Racing Drivers, Threatens New Suspensions

The Associated Press

PARIS — The executive committee of the International Auto Sport Federation (FISA) fined six Grand Prix drivers \$10,000 each and 23 others \$5,000 dollars on Thursday after they had refused to accept the federation's decision to suspend them for several races over events at the South African Grand Prix.

The drivers' spokesman, Didier Pironi of France, had said before the sanctions were announced a majority of the drivers refused to accept any sanctions, "even a simple reprimand," by FISA in the affair and would fight their case through civil courts if necessary. "We do not believe we broke any rules of the international sporting code," Pironi said.

The stiffest fines and possible suspensions were imposed on Pironi, Gilles Villeneuve of Canada, Frenchman Alain Prost and Jacques Laffite and Italian Bruno Giacomini and Argentine Patrese, whom FISA President Jean-Marie Balestre said were also cited for their actions in a drivers' strike at last year's Belgian Grand Prix.

Their racing licenses could be withdrawn for five races anytime in the next two years in the event of further breaches of the rules, Balestre said.

All the other active Grand Prix drivers except Italian Teo Fabi and German Jochen Mass were fined \$5,000 with a possible two-year suspension over the next two years.

The 29 drivers, including France's Alain Prost, winner of last Saturday's South African Grand Prix at Kyalami, were suspended pending the FISA meeting for threatening to boycott the race.

Balestre said the executive committee agreed to study rephrasing of two articles of the Grand Prix drivers' so-called "super licenses," which the drivers oppose and

Among the top downhillers not taking part were Holly Beth Flanders, Marie-Cocil Gros-Gaudenier and Gerry Sorensen, all winners on the World Cup tour this year, and Cornelia Prüll, whose sister Annemarie claimed nine championship medals during her impressive career. These and other women prefer to concentrate on the regular downhill scheduled for Saturday in Haus, about three miles from the principal resort of Schladming.

Many other downhillers were absent because national teams were limited to four entrants. The thinned-out field permitted Erika Hess to put herself in an excellent position to win a gold medal in the combined. Even though she finished in 12th place, Hess was only 1.15 seconds behind Walliser. As the reigning World Cup slalom champion, Hess, 19-year-old Swiss, should be confident of finishing ahead of Walliser, De Agostini and Nelson by at least that much on Monday.

which led them to striking on the first day of practice for last weekend's South African Grand Prix.

The drivers are protesting provisions of a form they have to sign to get their "super licenses" to compete in Grand Prix events. The drivers contend the super licenses restrict their freedom to criticize race officials or to change teams.

Thursday's sanctions were voted 15-5 in the committee with opposition coming from representatives of Britain, Italy, West Germany and Monaco, major Grand Prix organizers, and the representatives of the major motor manufacturers.

Balestre had spoken of fines and possible suspension of some drivers for one or two of the coming races as punishment. But racing sources said that Balestre was facing a groundswell of opinion in favor of the drivers.

Renault team manager Gerard Larousse said, "The crisis is still with us. This must be settled by Feb. 5. If the next race in Argentina is to be held on March 5, we will not participate in it."

And major sponsors, who did not wish to be named, said they were not interested in any drivers except their stars racing in coming events. Ferrari and Alfa Romeo have publicly supported their drivers by appealing the temporary suspensions, while Renault and Talbot-Liger have given their drivers moral support.

"Public opinion, via the press, is overwhelmingly in favor of the drivers," said a major sponsor.

Padres' Smith Blocks Trade to Cardinals for Templeton

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Ozzie Smith, San Diego's all-star shortstop, has rejected a trade to St. Louis and expressed hopes that a long-term agreement can still be reached with the Cardinals.

Smith, who has a no-trade provision in his contract, blocked a deal announced in December that would have sent him to St. Louis in exchange for Garry Templeton, the Cardinals' all-star shortstop. The deal was part of a four-player trade that also sent Cards outfielder Sixto Lezcano to the Padres in exchange for right-hander Steve Murray.

"We gave him a chance to earn some more money, but we'd be crazy to go overboard," Cardinal Manager Whitey Herzog said Wednesday of Smith. "Really, Ozzie did say he wanted to play in St. Louis. I'd like to have him. I really would."

Smith, rejecting a \$450,000-a-year offer from St. Louis, said he would rather take a 20-percent cut from his \$300,000 salary and remain in San Diego because "San Diego is my home."

Herzog said he has no additional plans to trade Templeton,

Fabienne Serrat, a veteran French slalomist who never quite lived up to the expectations of her that resulted from her giant slalom gold medal in the 1974 world championships, was also well-placed for a combined medal here after finishing the downhill 1.05 seconds back, in seventh place.

She was the best combined skier in the 1974 championships, and took the bronze medal in 1978. In those days the game was different. Combination medals in postwar world championship events have until now been based on a composite performance in the three regular races: downhill, slalom and giant slalom. This year separate downhill and slalom races — with a shorter than normal downhill course — are being run to decide the combined.

While there is more excitement for the spectators and more revenue for the organizers, there is also some grumbling among the skiers.

"The way they have it set up is a little bit hokey because they don't put the giant slalom in it and because they have moved the starting gate down in the downhill," said Christin Cooper, who with Nelson, had been considered the best U.S. prospects to win combination medals.

A good downhiller but a better slalomist, Cooper won her first World Cup race on Saturday, a slalom event in Berchtesgaden, West Germany. To win, Cooper shrugged off the pain of a fractured rib.

On Thursday, she finished 2.53 seconds behind Walliser, and attributed her 21st place to the misfortune of drawing start number six. "It was a disadvantage to be start in early because the flats were really slow up there and it was snowing at first," she said. "I skied better than I had been, and since I had been blowing the turns maybe I was a little overcautious."

Nelson was also critical of the format. "There's a better way to do it," she said, "but I know I'm competitive so I have to go in for it. I'm certainly glad that I was second today. If they are going to hand out combined medals, then I'm not going to skip the races."

The World Championships continue with the downhill half of the men's combined Friday, and the regular men's and women's downhill over the weekend.

1. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 1:29.77.
2. Heidi Wenz, Switzerland, 1:30.41.
3. Fabienne Serrat, France, 1:30.81.
4. Cornelia Prüll, West Germany, 1:30.82.
5. Cornelia Prüll, West Germany, 1:30.82.
6. Cornelia Prüll, West Germany, 1:30.82.
7. Cornelia Prüll, West Germany, 1:30.82.
8. Cornelia Prüll, West Germany, 1:30.82.
9. Cornelia Prüll, West Germany, 1:30.82.
10. Cornelia Prüll, West Germany, 1:30.82.



Roberto Duran

... That's the idea, to get to Leonard.

The Obsession of Roberto Duran

Boxer Hopes Benitez Fight Will Lead to Rematch with Leonard

By Mark Heisler

Los Angeles Times Service

LAS VEGAS — It's the same routine, shadowboxing in the depths of a corner where he has stalked an imaginary opponent and is putting him away with a flurry of punches. He's happy in his work, laughing and joking with his cornermen as he trains.

But everything is different. Right up until the night of Nov. 25, 1980, Roberto Duran inspired respect bordering on reverence. But on the posters for this fight his name is listed beneath that of Wilfredo Benitez, who holds the title that falls into question Friday, the WBC junior middleweight championship.

Benitez is the champion. Benitez, at 23, is eight years younger than Duran. Benitez is a slight favorite. Benitez is defiant; he even has the gall to show up at one of Duran's workouts, take up a position in the aisle where Duran will have to pass him, and fix a regal glare upon him.

Duran sweeps by, in the middle of his small army, without seeing Benitez. "Duran, told later what Benitez was about, laughs. "He saw me, I didn't see him," Duran says through his interpreter, genuinely amused. "What's he going to do to me?"

Duran has always been contemptuous of opponents, almost surprised that anyone would dare oppose him. He has been so sure he has it so deep you couldn't find it with micro-surgery. Maybe Sugar Ray Leonard located it the night of their WBC welterweight championship fight in New Orleans. Or maybe it was nothing but a stomach ache that led Duran to quit. As Duran's manager, Ray Arce, asks over and over, who knows? Who will ever really know?

Duran was the fiercest fighter of his time and, some suggested, pound for pound the best, too. It was inconceivable that a fighter would be burned with his kind of fire could ever disgrace himself in a fight.

And then, the inconceivable was conceived. In the eighth round of the fight against Leonard on Nov. 25, Duran gave his most famous speech — "No mas, no mas" — and in an instant, all that preceded it was gone. Duran's title, his legend, his good name, vanished, departed, forgotten.

The sincere, soft-spoken, 32-year-old Arce used word "quit" for Duran in New Orleans and then retired himself.

"A tremendous tragedy, a great tragedy," Arce calls now. "I don't condemn him for it. But it's a tremendous tragedy."

When Duran came back last summer against Nino Gonzalez and later against Luigi Minichillo, Arce stayed retired, suggesting a continued skepticism. But now Arce is back, saying he left only because of the immense strain and the sorrow.

"I always felt like Duran was my own son," Arce said. "My God, I've been in this business for 65 years, I was so devoted to this kid. Sometimes things happen to you that hit you harder."

Is he now convinced that Duran quit only because of stomach trouble?

"I have to believe him," Arce said. "I never condemn anybody. I found out, it's easy enough to step on a guy when he's down. Duran had never quit. This guy would fight until he was killed."

"Put yourself in a young fighter's position, a kid like Duran. Everybody's on his back ... And he's devoted to his countrymen. That's why he's fighting right now. He's got to make them realize he's still a great champion."

Reaction at Home

The day after the fight, Arce worried out loud about the kind of reception that awaited Roberto. A news agency reported seeing "Duran Traitor" graffiti in Panama City.

The disappointment, however, seems to have fallen within tolerable limits. Alfonso Castillo of Panama City's La Republica said the country grew "very quiet," but got over it, that Duran is as popular as ever. "People understand that he's human," Castillo said.

Now, Duran sits edgily on a folding chair in his dressing room after his workout, having agreed to do an interview. He answers through Luis Henriquez, Duran's interpreter and agent.

Q: You have so many doubters now.

A: It doesn't bother me what people think. That's their problem, not my problem.

Q: Has your life changed since the last Leonard fight?

A: Yes, I've been taking things more seriously.

Q: Was losing to him hard to live with?

A: Correcto.

Q: Was it because you lost or the way you lost?

A: I don't know.

Q: What's your attitude toward the fight with Benitez?

A: I don't know.

Q: What's your attitude toward the fight with Leonard?

A: I don't know.

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Olympic Meetings May Pose Political Test for L.A. Games

By Kenneth Reich

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A major series of international Olympic meetings beginning here this week may test the political climate developing around the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, particularly as regards East-West relationships.

The formal meetings will involve a dozen or more senior members of the International Olympic Committee, leaders of all the international sports federations, the directors of the Los Angeles Olympic Committee and members of the IOC Press Commission. There will be a substantial number of Eastern bloc representatives.

The meetings were called to examine the progress of preparations for the Los Angeles Games, particularly as the federation leaders could pass judgment on how well the organizers were doing on readying the facilities for their respective sports.

This is still the formal thrust of the meetings. But following the Polish crisis, which further strained East-West relations, and the recent Soviet criticism of the Los Angeles preparations, the gathering may, more importantly, provide an advance indication of the likelihood of a boycott or other severe political difficulties for the games.

Threat of Boycott

Some government officials in the Eastern bloc, if not Olympic people, are reportedly tempted to organize a boycott of the 1984 Games in reprisal for the U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. In Africa, there is anger over the tour last fall of a South African rugby team, the Springboks, of the United States.

[Soviet Sports Minister Sergei Pavlov was quoted by Mexico's official government news agency Notimex as saying Wednesday that his country will definitely not attend the Los Angeles Games because "no guarantee of protection" had been offered for Soviet athletes. The Associated Press reported from Mexico City.

[However, a reporter for Excelsior, a Mexico City newspaper, who also was present when Pavlov was interviewed, said the Soviet official had only suggested the possibility that the Soviet Union would boycott the Games because of inadequate security arrangements, the AP reported.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	31	11	.738
Philadelphia	29	13	.690
Washington	28	14	.667
New York	27	15	.643
Atlanta	26	16	.619
Indiana	25	17	.595
Chicago	24	18	.571
Detroit	23	19	.548
Cleveland	22	20	.524

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
San Antonio	27	15	.643
Denver	26	16	.619
Phoenix	25	17	.595
Kansas City	24	18	.571
Utah	23	19	.548
Dallas	22	20	.524
Los Angeles	21	21	.500
Seattle	20	22	.476
Portland	19	23	.452
San Diego	18	24	.429

1. Boston 31, Philadelphia 29, Washington 28, New York 27, Atlanta 26, Indiana 25, Chicago 24, Detroit 23, Cleveland 22, San Antonio 27, Denver 26, Phoenix 25, Kansas City 24, Utah 23, Dallas 22, Los Angeles 21, Seattle 20, Portland 19, San Diego 18.

2. Boston 31, Philadelphia 29, Washington 28, New York 27, Atlanta 26, Indiana 25, Chicago 24, Detroit 23, Cleveland 22, San Antonio 27, Denver 26, Phoenix 25, Kansas City 24, Utah 23, Dallas 22, Los Angeles 21, Seattle 20, Portland 19, San Diego 18.

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